

INSURANCE

Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.

19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

Indian insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public

118

VOL XIX NO. 18-

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1931.

PRICE ONE ANNA

POLICE SEIZE TOY REVOLVER FROM MEHERALLI!

NIGHT RAID ON CONGRESS OFFICE

13 More Congressmen Arrested In Bombay

The Bombay Police once again raided the Congress Office at Bazaar Gate Street on Wednesday night and arrested 13 persons. They searched the office for some time and seized a large number of documents. The arrested persons were taken up to the Esplanade lock-up. The police officers were reticent this time to give the names of the arrested persons to the press representatives.

NO HOLIDAY ON KING'S BIRTHDAY

Ahmedabad City Fathers Stick To Their Decision

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER AND ITS SEQUEL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21. The Ahmedabad Municipality recently passed a resolution not to observe a holiday on the occasion of King-Emperor's birthday and to obtain sanction of the Government to the necessary change in the rules.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, asked for reasons for such a change. He stated that such a resolution was an insult to His Majesty and asked the Municipality to reconsider it.

NO DISRESPECT MEANT. At a meeting of the Municipal Board, held last night, a resolution was passed by a majority re-affirming the previous resolution and stating that the resolution was not meant to show disrespect to the person of His Majesty but to protest against the repressive policy of the representatives of His Majesty in this country.

The resolution further declared that whatever the view-point of the Municipality in political matters the person of the King-Emperor was and would ever remain above opposition.—A. P.

SECTION 144 IN BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Jan. 21. Mr. Isani, City Magistrate, Belgaum by an order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code promulgated late last night, has banned all processions and meetings to show sympathy for the Sholapur convicts in the city and cantonment including Thalawadi for two months from yesterday. The procession and meeting proposed to be held to-day has therefore been cancelled.—A. P.

CONVICTED FOR OBSERVING SHOLAPUR DAY

Dharwar And Hubli Congressmen Jailed

DHARWAR, Jan. 21. Ten volunteers including the local "dictator" out of the 15 persons arrested at Haveri on Sholapur Day were sentenced to-day to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each in default to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

The fifth "dictator" of Hubli and another volunteer have been sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment the latter for reading the Congress Working Committee's resolution regarding military and police.

Another volunteer of 14 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 for the same offence.—A. P.



Srimati Devi Ben Pattani 13th "Dictator," Dholera War Council, who was sentenced to 7 months' Simple Imprisonment recently.

Sop To Karachi Congress.

REACTION TO "MAC'S" LATEST PERFORMANCE IN OFFICIAL DOVECOTS IN DELHI

Mahatma Supplied With Text Of Premier's Speech.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

I am told the Government has realised that it has lost a most psychological opportunity of proving its change of heart by not asking the King to announce amnesty which Sir T. B. Sapru had so forcefully urged. Comments from all quarters are becoming so impressive that Lord Irwin has begun to take note of them. There are even suggestions that Mahatma Gandhi has been informed in jail, specially of the text of the declaration because it was made with a view to satisfy his demand for "Substance of Independence" which Mr. Jayakar and the Labour Journalist Slocombe carried to London.

BUREAUCRAT'S EXPECTATIONS. The official circles which seem inclined to reconcile themselves to this latest development and are arguing that amnesty would throw into market so many tired men that it would lead to great deal of confusion and that from this may result a hesitation to continue the Civil Disobedience movement and to await further conference to evolve a constitution that Mahatma Gandhi wants.

There is also an important point in that while the Montford Scheme was rushed in London in 1910 as a sop to "the great gathering at Amritsar" as the then Secretary of State described it, the grant of amnesty may be similarly treated as offer of goodwill to the Karachi Congress.

WANTED ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

The "Nationalist" members of the Assembly declare that the London Conference has merely made a declaration of goodwill and that this will be the basis for real Round Table Conference to draft the Constitution and limit the safeguards and that the Viceroy and Labour Government are now in a position to risk a proper settlement as a result of the education of British opinion. Further development may be watched with interest and anxiety.

T. U. CONGRESS Preparations For Forming Reception Committee APPEAL TO BOMBAY WORKERS

A meeting of the representatives of all the Trade Unions in Bombay and others interested in the working class movement will be held on Sunday the 25th inst. at 9 a.m. at the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, Shetye Building, Pombardi, Parrel, to form a Reception Committee for the forthcoming Sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Workers belonging to all Unions, whether affiliated to the T.U.C. or not, are requested to attend.

A LEFT-WINGER SPEAKS OUT

Warns "Mac" To Face Reactions In India

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

LONDON, Jan. 20. When Mr. MacDonald in House of Commons sought additional time for Government business, owing to congestion of business the Left-Wing Labourite Mr. W. J. Brown, who supported, said that many members viewed with increasing concern the possibilities during the next twelve months in India.

Parliament had held no debate on India from the time of the announcement of Round Table Conference was made. It would have to face conclusions emerging from Conference and reactions to its report in India.

PRODUCTION OF EXHIBIT IN COURT CAUSES LAUGHTER

Bombay Congressmen On Trial

C. I. D. INSPECTOR NARRATES PROSECUTION STORY

Some time back rumours were current that the police had seized a revolver from Mr. Yusuf Meheralli's residence during the raids on Christmas Day.

This was partly "confirmed" at the resumed trial of 23 Congressmen on Wednesday when Deputy Inspector Chowdhary of the C.I.D. produced a bright little object. It was discovered to be a toy revolver which caused laughter in the Court and perhaps a little mortification to the police officer in the witness box.

The proceeding, which consisted entirely of tendering a large number of documents as evidence to prove that the accused were conducting the Congress movement in Bombay were dull and monotonous.

A large number of documents seized during the police raids on Christmas Day were exhibited when the trial of Sjt. Umashankar Dixit and 25 others was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

Deputy Inspector Chowdhary of the C. I. D., Special Branch, submitted a printed list of donations to the B. P. C. C. from citizens collected during March 31 and May 31 which was found to be Rs. 40,950. A letter dated November 16 received from Mrs. Sarladevi Ambalal, "Dictator" of the Gujarat Prantik Congress Committee acknowledging receipt of 13 news bulletins was also recovered from the accused.

CONGRESS-HOLD ON PEOPLE.

One of the documents seized was a note "on the general outlook of the political situation and the spirit of the public." The following comments were found: "Feeling very good. If the movement lasts for some time longer it will be for good. It should be done." Another document referred to the boycott of foreign cloth and said that the ban on sales had been maintained. It had continued effectively. As long as repression continued it could be maintained. There was no fear of shortage of funds. "We have been helping Mahatma and Gujarat with men and money. I can't say as much about future."

Continuing his evidence Inspector Chowdhary produced documents seized from the residence of Mr. Mulraj Karsandas. A note mentioned various names as being associated with different Committees of the "Shadow Council." Mr. Mulraj was to be in charge of the boycott committee of the All India Congress Committee, Messrs Dixit and Javhari were to be in charge of finance and five others including Mr. Jamnadas and Mr. Munshi were to be on the Finance Committee. The Boycott Committee consisted of the G. O. C., Mr. Kaul, Mr. Meheralli and two others. The Requirements Committee among others consisted of Dhurandhar Ganpati Shankar and Indrajit Takore and Manjrekar. The Propaganda Committee consisted of Mulraj Karsandas, Ishwarbhai Ramdas and Ganpati Shankar. Witness said that the dates of these documents could be made out from the dates release of Jahauri and Mukund Malaviya. The former was released in the latter half of November and the latter in December.

"FIND" FROM MENON'S HOUSE.

Witness then narrated what papers were seized at Mr. Menon's residence. A letter from Mr. Pirodia, Captain, village propagandist, Branch of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to Mr. Menon and Mr. Dixit dated August 31 mentioned that the batch reached Sangamner and they were starting work from that day. Each member of the batch was in charge of eight villages. Witness said that forest satyagraha was going on at Sangamner at that time.

The documents seized from Mr. B. R. Munshi's residence showed that Lalbhai one of the accused was associated with the Volunteers Relief Committee and Mr. Dost Mahomed as Political Prisoners' convenience officer.

A MEMBER OF "SHADOW COMMITTEE"

Evidence connecting Mr. Meheralli with the activities of the Congress was then addressed by Mr. Chowdhary. One exhibit was to the effect that Mr. Meheralli was a member of the "Shadow Committee." Another paper showed that he was the "Secretary of War" General Secretary of the Vansar Sena and associated with the youth movement and publicity and propaganda departments.

Another note in Mr. Meheralli's handwriting showed the programme of Congress work between November 30 and December 6. A letter from one Jethamal Narandas (of Mulji Jetha Market) to Mr. Meheralli dated December 4 suggested to the latter to strengthen the boycott of foreign cloth. Yet another document referred to Mr. Meheralli as a recruiting officer.

Mr. Chowdhary then produced a note which explained the reasons why Mr. K. M. Munshi observed a fast. He then produced a toy revolver found in Mr. Meheralli's place. Further hearing was adjourned till Thursday.

JUDGMENT RESERVED

ABEDALI AND NARAYAN IYER'S TRIAL

Sjt. K. Narain Iyer and Sjt. Abdulla Jafferiboy who were arrested by the Princess Street Police on Tuesday were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday morning, charged under Section 17, Clauses (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Six prosecution witnesses were examined and judgment was reserved till Thursday.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case for the prosecution said that the accused were charged both with assisting and promoting the management of an unlawful association. The accused were active Congress workers and leaders. On Tuesday noon Inspector Gole received information that a meeting of Congress volunteers was actually being held

FULL FISCAL AUTONOMY DEMANDED

Calcutta Indian Chamber Condemns Premier's Speech

R. T. C. DELEGATES HAVE BETRAYED COUNTRY'S CAUSE

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon. The President Raja Resheccase could not attend owing to indisposition. In the course of his speech which was read at the meeting, he supported the claims of the commercial and financial policy of the Government being framed in the interest of Indians and pointed out the need of adopting methods which had proved so successful in Europe and America.

The Vice-President, who presided, reviewed the activities of the Chamber during the past year putting forward a programme of work and criticising the speech of the British Prime Minister. He pointed out that the members of the R. T. Conference had practically given away the cause of Indian nationals inasmuch as they had agreed not to have any discrimination between Indian nationals and foreigners in the field of commerce and industries.

FULL FISCAL AUTONOMY.

The following resolution was adopted: (a) This Chamber is definitely of opinion that no scheme of constitutional advance will prove satisfactory to the Indian commercial community which does not vest in the people the fullest fiscal autonomy including the right to safeguard National interests in all legitimate and recognised manner.

(b) This Chamber emphatically condemns any attempt to sacrifice fundamental rights of the nationals of the country for the sake to stand uncompromisingly for power to pursue national economic policy under the new constitution. Raja Resheccase Law was re-elected President and his son Dr. Narendra Nath Law was elected Secretary.

Body Of Mohammed Ali Reaches Port Said

SPECIAL SERVICE AT MOSQUE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Port Said.—The steamer "Narkunda" arrived with the body of Mohamed Ali which was taken ashore under the supervision of representatives of the Egyptian Government and taken to Abbas Mosque accompanied by the police bodyguard. A special service was held at the Mosque in the morning.—Reuter.

COFFIN BORNE BY EGYPTIAN POLICEMEN.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Port Said.—After service at the mosque the remains of Mohamed Ali were carried through the streets lined by respectful crowds. A large procession included the representatives of King Fuad, the Prime Minister and the High Commissioner, and local notabilities, officials and religious Sheikhs from Cairo. The Egyptian police provided the guard of honour.

The coffin, borne on the shoulders of policemen, was taken in procession through the main streets to railway station where it was entrained. The train will leave on evening of 22nd January for Kantara en route to Palestine.—Reuter.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "DAILY HILAL".

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

Government has declared the Tamil Nadu "Council of Action" and the Madras Boycott Committee as unlawful associations under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

NOT ALLOWED TO SLEEP FOR FOUR DAYS AND NIGHTS

Asaf Ali's Allegations Against Police

TRIAL OF HARI KISHEN

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

The trial of Harkishan commenced in the court of Mr. A. H. B. Anderson, Session Judge before a jury consisting of four Europeans and five Indians. The accused sat on a bench between two constables with twirling moustaches and assuming occasional smiles on his face.

Mr. Kilandarali Khan, Public Prosecutor addressing the jury said the accused was charged with causing the death of Chanan Singh attempting to kill the Governor and attempting to kill Inspector Wadhwa. He produced the confession of the accused recorded by the Magistrate.

CONFESSION FORCED OUT THROUGH TORTURE.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, of Delhi objected to producing the document which was not produced in the lower court. Mr. Asaf Ali said, if the Court decided to allow the document to be put on record the defence must be given all facilities to prove how the police tortured the accused by not allowing him to sleep four days and nights and then forced out the statement from him. The Court allowed the application to go on record and promised to give facilities asked for by the defence.

Lieut.-Col. Bharucha's statement in the lower court was reproduced. Cross-examined by Mr. Asaf Ali, Lt.-Col. Bharucha said he did not attend Chanan Singh's deceased but saw him when being attended to by another doctor on December 23 and after his death witness gave a certificate about his wounds to the police on December 27 from memory. The Post Mortem of the deceased was not held. He did not know whether the deceased was suffering from any other disease when he was wounded.

Re-examined by Mr. Kilandarali Khan, witness said the wound caused on Chanan Singh was quite sufficient to cause his death.

Punitive Police For Tharrawaddy

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

A Gazette Extraordinary announced the employment of additional police force in Tharrawaddy District for one year owing to the troubles there.

According to an official report the situation is quiet in all districts excepting Tharrawaddy where situation is gradually improving and confidence is returning.

Headmen are asking for the return of fire-arms to resist the new activities of rebels who in small bands are reported to be committing dacoities and burning houses. The Burma Rifles captured 54 rebels in Sikkim area and killed two who attempted to escape. A party of villagers captured three rebels and a gun.

NO NEW H. Q. FOR REBELS.

The report that rebels are making their new headquarters at Taunggyat is officially contradicted.—A. P.

More Unlawful Associations

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

Government has declared the Tamil Nadu "Council of Action" and the Madras Boycott Committee as unlawful associations under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No." must be in the advertisement. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Chemistry and Physics to work as an Assistant in a Laboratory. Salary Rs. 60/- to 75/- a month and prospects. Apply to Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 4165

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND-TYPIST with a knowledge of correspondence and accounts. Apply Box No. 610 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 4164

WANTED—Business experienced GRADUATE for Africa. Unexperienced need not apply. Apply personally with testimonials to NANJI KALIDAS, 15/23, Ganeshwadi. R 4163

WANTED—An experienced CHEMIST, capable of doing research and investigation works on Cane. Preference given to those who have studied at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Duplicate certificates necessary. State lowest salary. Apply Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 4166

WANTED—Influential BUSINESSMEN to represent us for sales of our Teas. Credit system allowed. Cash deposit Rs. 200. 20 per cent commission and other remunerations given. Apply to The Anglo-Rurma Tea Co. Mettupalayam. (Nilgiris). R4171

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply with anna stamp M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagon, Bombay. R4168

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—Old established DISPENSARY, fully equipped in a busy locality. Owner leaving Bombay. Write to Box 613, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R4169

Books & Stamps.

STAMPS Natives (100) Rs. 3. Ascension, Brunel, Batoum, Bukhara, Cerk, Cyprus, Dominica each set five Re. 1 Bible Stamps size. Zenana Soap for removing hair. PONCHAJI, Wimbridge, Grant Road. L 4150

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—One CHEVROLET CAR in perfectly working order, used for a short period and entirely new in appearance. Apply to Box No. "B" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." N

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—One D. GESTETNER'S ROTARY CYCLOTYPE MACHINE No. 19 in perfectly working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." M

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch.	per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

MISPLACED OR LOST.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Policy No. 7572 of this Company for Rs. 20,000 in the name of VATHALDAS THAKORDAS MASTER is LOST or MISPLACED. Any one who has any claim on this policy should communicate with the Company within fifteen days from this date. The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage caused by the issue of the duplicate.

MANAGER,
The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Bombay.

2395

WANTED.

HEALTH OFFICER (2nd Class) for Shikarpur Municipality. Pay Rs. 250—25—450 per mensem. Applications to reach the Undersecretary before 15th February, 1931, stating age, experience and qualifications. Persons applying must have passed at least L.M.S. or M.B.B.S. of recognised University. Selected Candidate will be required to undergo, at his own expense, before taking up his appointment, in this Municipality, the courses of instruction prescribed in Paragraph 2 of G. R. No. 3435 of 13-5-1916.

(Sd.) LUNIDARAM TIKAMDAS B. President,
Shikarpur Municipality.

2393

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. HARESHAN KAR BHAI, of Bombay, Hindu, ahabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property belonging to him and situated at Parbhadevi Road, Dadar. All persons having any claim to or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and the same shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure containing by admeasurement 4874.95 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 4501 and 4695, New Survey No. 1772 and Cadastral Survey No. 1218, Lower Parcel Division, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 2758 (1), 2753 (2), 2758 (3), and 2758 (4) and Street Nos. 223, 223A, 223B, and 223C, and all which premises are situated at and on the Eastern side of Parbhadevi Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Harakchand Jaitha, on or towards the West by Parbhadevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of J. P. Rozano and on or towards the South by the property of Aboul Hussain Cherawalla and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Bhai Ramchandra and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1931.

MOHILE & FAREKH
Barristers & Attorneys.

2391

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 54 OF 1931.

Re: LILARAM MOTIRAM, lately carrying on business at Lyallpur in partnership with Chetan-das Motiram in the name of Lilaram and Co., at present confined in His Majesty's Jail at Arthur Road, on the Civil Side. Ex parte: Messrs. JANGALDAS CHIMANDAS, a firm. Petitioning Creditors.

On the 20th day of January, 1931, an Order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovesaid Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

2396

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (PART) AT SONAPUR LANE, DADAR, NEAR THE SEA-SHORE KNOWN AS "COOPREY" (DHURU SHETH WADY).

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 716 of 1925 (Shankaram Harischandra Dhuru vs. Bhai Mukund Dhuru and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 1st August, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land consisting of an Oart of coconut and other plantations commonly called "Cooprey" (Dhuru Sheth Wady) situate at Dadar but exclusive of the Dharamshala and a moiety of the well comprised in the said Oart, admeasuring about 3,355 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 515, New Nos. 4305, A4366, Old Survey No. 312, New Survey No. 1569, Cadastral Survey No. 354, Dadar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 4539, 4591, Street Nos. 948, 950, and bounded on the East by a passage, on the West by a passage belonging to the Hindu Burning and Burial Ground and beyond that by the foreshore, on the North by the Hindu Burning and Burial Ground and on the South by the property belonging to the Municipal Corporation.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

62, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE on (SUNDAY), the 25th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) of Teak and Blackwood Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furnitures, Leather, Criton and Khaki Chesterfield Suits, Persian Carpet, Gramophones, Singer Sewing Machine, Hammonium, Zunda Cabinet, Jacobean Silver Showcases, Glass and Platedware, etc., at SANTA CRUZ (B. B. & C. 1 Rly.), Ghod Bunder Road, opposite Krishna Vilas, Old Telephone Bungalow, Ground Floor.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. E. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
130-47, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22927.

Amusements.

Pathe Cinema

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR

Commencing

SATURDAY, 24th JANUARY

THE FIRST OF OUR SUPER ATTRACTIONS OF THE YEAR.

"THE SEA BAT"

Featuring

RAQUEL TORRES

Who played with Ramon Novarro in the "Pagan".

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER SUPER PRODUCTION.

THRILLS, ADVENTURE, LOVE, ROMANCE, ALL ROLLED IN ONE PICTURE.

SATURDAY NEXT

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW,
4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

AFRICA SPEAKS

Romance of Adventure in the unexplored regions of Equatorial Africa.

ALL-TALKING, ALL-SOUND.

TWO SPECIAL MATINEES FOR CHILDREN

on

THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 4 p.m.

at Reduced Prices.

The Excelsior

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RADIO'S MIGHTY JUGGERNAUT OF JOY...

THE CUCKOOS

ALL TALKING-SINGING LAUGHING PICTURE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE VAGABOND KING

featuring

DENNIS KING

JEANETTE MACDONALD

(of "Love Parade" Fame)

100 P.O. NATURAL COLOUR

ALL-TALKING, SINGING PICTURE.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

3rd Anniversary Attraction /

Just what you have been dying

to hear.

GOOD NEWS

100 % Musical Comedy



QUS SHY and BESSIE LOVE in "GOOD NEWS"

A four-year college course in love

pops, fun, football. Also

FLIP THE FROG in

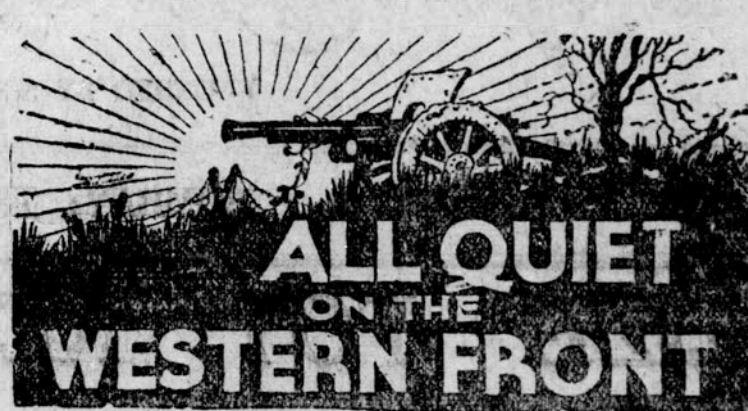
VILLAGE BARBER

Book your seats early.

Free List Fully Suspended.

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL



The Epic of the great War and of Courageous Youth

NEXT SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday 24th 25th at 2-50 p.m.

Plans Open at the Theatre. Book your Seats Early.

EVERY EVENING At 6-30 P.M. Except Mondays!

To-day at 6-30 P.M.—TWO SHOWS on Sat., Sundays!

At The BOMBAY THEATRE



BOMBAY NATIKA SANGIT MANDALI'S

MARATHI STAGE-TALKIE!

GIGANTIC SUPER ATTRACTION AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily running Three Shows at 5, 7-30, 10 P.M.

SURYA PRAKASH FILM CO'S. Fascinating Picture

Discarded Love

Soul-stirring tragic story by Mrs. ALVARO.

Specially supervised by Dr. ALVARO.

A really Classic Picture.

BOXING! GUNBOAT JACK

VS

ABLE SEAMAN JORDON

or

H. M. S. Effingham

10 ROUNDS

AT

LUNA PARK

ON

SATURDAY, 24th JANUARY

POPULAR PRICES

RIALTO TALKIES

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

The Greatest Screen Entertainment of its kind yet offered!

HOLLYWOOD REVUE

Talking, Singing, Dancing.

NEXT SATURDAY

with

French Leave—Comedy

Learning How—Sport Light

PATHE SOUND GAZETTE

ALWAYS THE BEST SHOW.

PATHE

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Jan.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 11/15

Feb.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Jan.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32

March.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 270 1/4.

Banks Selling T T 270 1/4.

Banks Buying T T 270 1/4.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 914.

Banks Buying D D 922.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 137 7/8.

Banks Buying 60 Days. 135 3/4.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 68 7/8

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 89.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.

CROSS RATE.

New York—London 4.85 5/10 20th

inst.

Shanghai—London 1/3 1/2 21st

inst.

Japan—London 2/0 1/2 20th inst.

London—Paris. 123.90 20th inst.

London—Belgium 34.82 20th inst.

London—Switzerland 25.08 20th

inst.

London—Italy 92.70 20th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—

Steady, near, Easy forward.

Gold £4-4-11, 5/8 19th inst.; £4-

1-11 1/2 20th inst.

Silver London Ready 13 1/2 19th

inst.; 13 5/8 20th inst.

Silver London Forward 13 1/8

19th inst.; 13 1/4 20th inst.

Silver New York Ready 29 5/8

19th inst.; 29 7/16 20th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 7/32

per cent 19th inst.; 2 1/4 per cent

20th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 11/32

per cent 19th inst.; 2 3/8 per cent

20th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—

Inter Bank Call 5-1/2 per cent.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM

Lord Meston's Exposition

Lord Meston writes in "Sunday Times":—
Gratifying beyond all expectation, both in its pace and its harmony, has been the work of the Round Table Conference thus far. It has now reached a critical turning. There has been, to all appearance, virtual accord on two cardinal principles, federation and Dominion status. The way has been cleared (unless the reviving insanity of extremism blocks it) for a Constitution which will in time establish a United States of India, with the same responsibilities and powers as are enjoyed by any of the other sister nations of the British Commonwealth. How this unprecedented union of States and Provinces is to function, and how it will carry its duties and powers, are matters for study and experiment, test and trial.

Enthusiasts would start the experiment to-morrow.

On such a full sea are we now afloat.

And we must take the current when it serves.

Or lose our ventures.

By so many centuries, they may feel, have we already accelerated the ordinary evolution of free institutions in India that to skip a generation or two now makes no matter. But wiser heads hold back; they see practical difficulties which must be removed before a paper Constitution becomes a workable machine.

A CONDITION PRECEDENT

It is here that we come to the turning. Whatever may be the meaning of Dominion status to the jurist, it involves at least some sort of national unity; so does the idea of federation. In both cases the structure is based upon the foundation of the will of the people, expressed (so far as our practice and experience go) through the majority of its representatives in Parliament. If there exists a substantial section of the people who will not accept the decisions of that majority in the ordinary affairs of life, then national unity, in our sense of the words, has not yet been reached.

The problem is by no means new to us. In Canada it was once acute; it is still fresh in South Africa and Ireland. But, although the Catholics and the Protestants in the Irish Free State may not always love each other, they are not kept in separate political compartments. And in South Africa, though Britons and Boers have their differences, they fight their battles on equal terms at the polls and in their Parliaments. In India, however, the religious and racial difficulty is far more serious. For the last twenty-five years the Moslems in British India (sixty millions of them) have been making it plain that, unless they are protected by specific safeguards, they will not accept the domination of the Hindu majority (165 million).

MR. JINNAH'S FOURTEEN POINTS

Men of good will and discernment on both sides have long realised how grave is this impediment to India's progress, and have striven for compromise. The Round Table offered them a unique opportunity, and the rosy atmosphere in which it opened was full of hope. That the stricter Mahomedan delegates were armed with certain claims and conditions was known; indeed, Mr. Jinnah, one of the least bigoted of Moslems, had emulated the late President Wilson by reducing them to fourteen points. There was general confidence, however, in the possibility of a settlement, and the ground was carefully prepared for friendly discussion. So long as generalisations were being agreed, the Hindu and Mahomedan delegates held together; but when it came to the issue of sinking their differences in a common political mould, agreement ceased and something like an impasse has ensued.

THE MOSLEM DEMANDS

What, it will be asked, are those differences? The answer, so far as political forms are concerned, might summarise them thus.

In the first place, the Mahomedans insist on the right, which they now possess, of electing their own representatives instead of voting in a general electorate. Second, they claim at least one-third of the seats in the Central Legislature, and "adequate and effective representation" in the provincial legislatures, amounting apparently to an actual majority in Bengal and the Punjab. Third, no Cabinet, whether Central or provincial, shall contain fewer than one Moslem in every three Ministers. Fourth, Sind, a predominantly Mahomedan area, must be separated from Bombay, a dominantly Hindu province. Fifth, the new Constitution must contain special provision for giving Moslems "an adequate share" in all the services of the State and the local bodies, as well as safeguards for their religion and culture.

AN IMPASSE

To all these five stipulations the orthodox Hindus object; and the drafting of an agreed Constitution is thus at a standstill. No effort has been spared to bring the parties together. The Aga Khan's extensive knowledge of men and affairs has been strenuously exercised; two lady delegates have recently added their exotic eloquence; and there are plenty of willing intermediaries among British statesmen. Even the kindly and hospitable intervention of the Prime Minister appears to have failed; and the outlook is unquestionably anxious. In the Mahomedan delegations there is said to be growing restlessness at the pressure which is being put upon them while, on the other side, little good is being done by threats of appeal to the League of Nations and bloodcurdling tales of what will happen in India if the negotiations break down.

"DIVIDE AND RULE."

It is a cherished doctrine with the critics of British administration, both at home and abroad, that we govern India on the principle of "Divide and Rule," and that the Hindu-Moslem tension has been deliberately fostered by us for our own ends. To that lie it is possible, after recent events, that honest men may no longer find themselves able to give currency. The truth is that, generation after generation, the British official in India has spent himself in efforts for peace. He has patched up many a truce, averted many a conflict; but he has never achieved permanent reconciliation. Lord Irwin tried his hand at it, but with no more success than his predecessors or lieutenants. His Majesty's Ministers are now having the same experience. The tea party at Chequers is only the latest, but far from the last, of a long series of earnest endeavours to establish concord between two great communities which destiny has condemned to live together as uncongenial neighbours.

A THOUSAND YEARS' FEUD.

The trouble is rooted in the history of a thousand years. A century before our Norman Conquest, the Sultan of Ghazni used to march down from Afghanistan to the Ganges valley, for seventeen consecutive winters, kill his tens of thousands, collect his millions of treasure and his groves of Hindu slave-prisoners, and return home to enjoy the summer among his native hills. This was the first that India saw of the sword of Islam, the first scene in a tremendous drama of conquest and human misery, which has left memories seared into the Hindu mind. When the wheel of Fate swung full circle round, and the Imperial power of the Moguls fell, another drama was enacted, the long, relentless economic pressure under which the Moslems have been enfeebled by the Hindus and outpaced in the race of life. Here also memories are vivid and bitter.

Enlightened men are not lacking who would gladly drop all those memories and place national union before communal distrust. But among the masses passion may at any moment run high and the old animosities revive and the reasoning of their leaders be swept away.

Moslem India as a whole believes that Hinduism means a crush it into insignificance as a political power; hence its demands for safeguards and special recognition. Hinduism as a whole believes that the new world on which it is entering will never be safe for it while Islam enjoys a privileged position; for the future India which it envisages is an India based on the ancient principles of Hindu life, after absorbing whatever it finds of value in the foreign influences either of Islam or of Europe, and eliminating all the rest.

IS IT SHIPWRECK?

The dilemma at the moment seems complete. It goes far beyond the narrow questions of political form which are now in dispute, and reaches deep into the psychology and economics of the people. Its permanent solution may have to await the growth of that civic sense of unselfish co-operation which education alone can nourish. But what is to be done in the meantime? If the Conference strikes this rock of Hindu-Moslem antagonism, must it shipwreck altogether?

EUROPE'S ONLY ABSOLUTE MONARCH.

Parliament For State Of 20,000 Suspended.

Prince Louis of Monaco has taken on a dramatic step by making himself absolute dictator of the Principality. He issued a decree at noon on December 26 last suspending both the National and Communal Councils of Monaco. This arrangement deprives the Monagasque population of its last voice in the government of the Principality.

"Down With The Prince".

Mr. H. J. Greenwall, "Daily Express" Special Correspondent, Monte Carlo, writes under date Friday, Dec. 26, in this connection.

Where everything is fine.

Living in the sunlight.

Loving in the moonlight.

And having a wonderful time.

This is not the song of the Monte Carlo revolutionaries, but it might well be. Louis II, the Sovereign Prince of Monaco, and the absolute monarch now reigning in Europe, this morning, at nine, dissolved by royal decree his Council of State and his Communal Council, and so upset the pretty kettle of fish.

Life for special correspondents at the moment is just one revolution after another. The "Daily Express," always with a nose for news, sent me to Spain for a revolution, and then to Portugal to interview Major Franco, and now to Monte Carlo to describe one of the most picturesque and bloodless "revolutions" I have come across. The sky is blue, the sunshine hot and strong, and the sea is violet-hued.

Everything in this fair garden is lovely. So why do they carry on with these old Spanish customs? But they do.

You see here in the Principality of Monaco, with a population of about 20,000 and with territory of about twenty square miles, they take their politics seriously.

Please do not expect me to tell you of machine-guns and barbed wire. They take their politics seriously, but voice alone counts. The man with the loudest voice and the most expansive reticulation wins every time.

The revolution will not spoil the season; on the contrary, it will provide an added thrill. When you get tired of the casino you can go outside and see the revolution, unless it happens to be lunch-time. Then you will have to wait.

TWO POWERS.

There may be broken heads and some broken windows, but nothing more. But if any revolutionary hurts a visitor then they call it a foul and a revolutionary is penalised.

I just love these pretty revolutions, but they keep a rather strict eye on what is despatched to the British Press. There is no censorship as in Spain, but cables, if displeasing to the authorities, are apt to be delayed in transmission, and telephone calls suddenly get cut off, polite feminine voice says: "They need the line." So you see they do know something about the revolution.

The real trouble is that there are two controlling interests. In Monaco, one is the prince and the other the casino. Nominally they are opposed, but in reality the casino only tolerates the prince just so long as he does not interfere with the casino. The whole life of the principality revolves around the casino.

Every man, woman, and child directly or indirectly lives on the profits of the greatest gambling

shop of the world. But there are to-day many rifts in the lute—I almost wrote "loot," but perhaps I should not have said that.

The trouble has been growing because the people desire a more liberal constitution, and the subjects of the prince insist that the best jobs in the principality should go to them and not to the "foreigners," meaning the French and the Italians. The Monagasques think they should be the first to be considered, and who can blame them.

The prince this week had the shock of his life. An eye-witness of the disturbances tells me that it was like the first act of a musical comedy with the supers getting out of hand.

The prince came back to his kingdom, and as the train crossed the frontier guns fired the traditional salute of twenty-one shots—that is to say, that the same gun fired twenty-one times. At the station there were all the members of the diplomatic corps.

Please do not laugh. There is a diplomatic corps. There was also the army which 800 men weak, and the band and school children, and also the Cabinet and members of the Opposition.

POLICEMAN STABBED.

The prince had shaken hands with the army, and the band had played the National Anthem, when the villains of the piece began to hoot and whistle and kick up a shindy. The army, loyal to the core, began to round up manifestors, and a policeman was stabbed in the side—the only casualty. There had been a financial scandal while the prince was absent abroad and there had been a bank smash, and a company running real estate had also smashed. The man involved in the scandal was the cousin of the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister resigned. Subsequently the vice-Prime Minister resigned.

The prince was quite cross about the hostile demonstration. Six people were arrested and four have been sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from one to eight months, and all four were fined. Two men were acquitted. But the most comic part of the anti-monarchical demonstration was that many members of the then Government were present, and since then they have been called upon to explain their attitude.

Of course, there is a woman in the story. There always is. And there is also a handsome young prince consort, whose part in the trouble is rather like the part Maurice Chevalier played in the "Love Parade." In this particular case there is no love lost. Or rather love has been lost.

The prince—Prince Pierre—married to the Princess Charlotte, the crown princess, has been exiled from Monaco. Like Maurice Chevalier in the opera scene of the "Love Parade," he stole too much of the applause.



KATNICRETE

THE RAPID HARDENING CEMENT

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, — — — — — BOMBAY

FREE (Booklet of Details and certs) on sending 2 As. Stamps.
DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
(Vadalia, SURAT, B. E. & C. I. Ry.)
Qures, Rajahmundry

HYDROCELE

Without Operation

in 15 Minutes At One Sitting.
IN BOMBAY
in February from 1st to 6th
In **SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL)** Crawford Market.

FREE GIFT
DIARY-1931
366 Pages—one day a page.
Apply with
Four annas postage stamps.
Rajvaidya Narayan Keshavji
77, Narikar Road, Colaba

Pure Swadeshi Cigarettes
Certified by The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and The Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha.

Best in taste and flavour Manufactured by the Bharat Tobacco Company and The Asiatic Tobacco Company
Sole Agents:
Lalubhai Jechand Shah
125, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Can send by Railway Parcel Free S. delivery.
WANTED: Able and honest AGENTS for big centres.

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
(Established 1874)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden & Co. Funded Capital Rs. 2,37,300. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only. Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary. The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Casavers on first 12 months' subscription. For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DUNIAL
Secretary and Treasurer.

MOTHERS.

IT NEVER FAILS
DR. HERMAN'S TEETHING SPECIFIC
 PURELY SWADESHI
 Mother's Constant Companion
 Facilitates Teething, prevents Convulsions, destroys Intestinal
 Worms, relieves Gripes, regulates the Bowels, cures Rickets and
 reduces Temperature.
 Can be had at any Chemist
 or
DR. HERMAN'S LABORATORIES, Bombay 20.

**CALICO-JUBILEE-ASARWA
MILLS CLOTH**

Is made from yarn spun in the same mills.
 DURABLE and OF FINE TEXTURE.

Available at
RASHTRIYA SWADESHI BHANDAR.
 Stockists of
Calico-Jubilee & Asarwa Mills Cloth Only

BRANCHES
 (1) Kalbadevi (4) Sandhurst Road
 (2) Zaveri Bazar (5) Share Bazar and
 (3) Mandvi (6) Santacruz.

Also at Broach, Nadiad, Navsari and Bhavnagar. Depot
 at Morarji Goudas Market Krishna Gali, Bombay.

'PARAGOL'

An agreeable emulsion of
 Finest Medicinal Paraffin
 Oil and Agar-Agar. Indicated
 in Chronic Constipation,
 Auto-intoxication, Haemorrhoids etc.

In 602 Phials.

'RAYMALT'

A combination of Malt Extract
 with Irradiated Milk
 Fat rich in Vitamin A B
 C and D. Invaluable to
 the weak and debilitated.
 Indispensable to under-
 nourished and rickety
 children.

Stockists
 Orient Drug
 Agency
 Bombay,
 Konkari Bros.,
 Poona.

BENGAL CHEMICAL &

PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.,

CALCUTTA.

IT'S ALL SATISFACTION!

All the users are unanimous in their
 convictions that if the most reliable,
 durable and accurate Alarm Timekeeper
 is needed, one may unhesitatingly
 possess the VIGO Alarm Timepiece.

Big Size .. Rs. 6/- each.
 Small Size .. " 5/8/-
 Radium figures .. " 1/- extra.

VICTOR WATCH Co.,

37-39-41, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY No. 3.
 telegrams-TIMEKEEPER Telephone-25662

THE
UNIVERSAL
 FIRE and GENERAL

Insurance Company, Limited.
 (INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

UNIVERSAL
 BUILDING,
 Cowasji Patel
 Street, Fort,
 BOMBAY.

**FIRE, MARINE,
 MOTOR CAR
 WORKMEN'S
 COMPENSATION**

Managing Agents:-
M. KANJI & CO.
 RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL
 AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRE-
 SENTED DISTRICTS.

Horrors Of Prison Life In England.

COLOURED MAN'S SATIRE AGAINST ENGLISHMEN.

"THEY DO NOT KNOW CRUELITIES PERPETRATED IN
 NAME OF LAW."

Prison discipline in England may
 make an unfortunate impression
 on the lives of young criminals, as
 "No. 564" shows in the course of his
 arduous in the "Daily Express."

"No. 564" is an ex-convict ex-pu-
 blic school boy, who was released
 last month from a five years' sen-
 tence of penal servitude.

He says:-
 Within a few months of my arri-
 val I was transferred for treatment
 to the prison hospital. Here the
 prison discipline is less rigorous,
 and during the patients' exercises
 it is possible to sit and rest on the
 same seat as another prisoner-pa-
 tient. Hence, the exchange of a
 few observations is inevitable.

One day I sat near a coloured
 prisoner, who was a well educated
 man. He was nearly finishing his
 sentence, but was the victim of a
 system whose full terrors I was not
 to realise until much later.

That dreaded system is the silent
 system, still rigorously practised,
 and as refined a form of torture as
 can be found in all history.

Suddenly this coloured man as-
 sessed me by bursting forth with
 the declaration: "May God in His
 mercy grant the black races of this
 earth may never sink to the barba-
 rous, inhuman practices of the
 white man with his prison silent
 system."

"These words haunted me for
 days, and it was then that I formed
 the idea of compiling a diary
 which would show clearly and un-
 equivocally the ravages of the sys-
 tem.

The coloured man observed satir-
 cally that England sent mission-
 aries to the heathens, while Eng-
 lishmen sat placidly at home in ig-
 norance of the cruelties that were
 possible under the law of the realm.

Two days later I was in my hos-
 pital cell, which, instead of a door,
 has a gate.
 I was still pondering on the
 words of the coloured man, when I
 saw two prisoners walking past
 bearing a stretcher on which was
 the lifeless form of a prisoner. It
 was the Negro, whose words to me
 were probably the last he ever
 spoke to a fellow-prisoner.

Months later appears this entry
 in my diary:
 "Man punished to-day for speak-
 ing to blind prisoner. He was lead-
 ing the blind man, and when they
 came to steps he murmured, 'There
 is a step here, be careful.' He was
 seen by warder, and warned for
 talking. He appealed to warder to
 allow some one else to lead the
 blind man. Man was reported and
 received eleven days' P. S. (penal
 servitude) and other punishments."

"BE CAREFUL."
 The following Sunday appears
 this entry in my diary:
 "On coming out of chapel this
 morning, I saw a blind man wait-
 ing to be led by his cell. This
 meant going down many steps. I
 led him towards the stairs. As we
 got to top one I said, 'This is the
 top step, be careful.' Suddenly he
 whispered back, 'Don't risk speak-
 ing to me. I am only a blind man.
 Better let me fall than get you pun-
 ished for talking. It makes no
 difference to me, but don't you go
 down.' I took him to his cell, and
 as heavy door closed on him a
 lump rose in my throat."

Another case which I have noted
 and which illustrates clearly the
 penalties for merely moving one's
 lips, is the following:-
 An aged Jew had come within
 a few days of the time of his release.
 He had arranged, apparently, to
 have his family down to meet him
 on his release from prison.

One morning he was in the work-
 shop, and, being naturally overjoyed
 at the prospect of freedom after
 years of confinement, took the risk
 of whispering a "good-bye" to
 those who had worked by his
 side. He was seen and reported.
 It delayed his release eleven
 days.

His family, who had gathered at
 the prison gate, were forced to re-
 turn home without him.

It should be pointed out that
 every time a man is reported for
 talking the official in charge is not
 that he has been talking but that
 he "has not complied with an order
 of the prison." This explains an as-
 surance given in the House of Com-
 mons some time ago that prisoners
 were never punished for talking.

Talking, in the opinion of prison
 authorities, is better described as
 "not complying with an order."

**THE PUBLIC HOSPITAL,
 AGRA.**

The Public Hospital, Agra, treat-
 ed 1,216 patients, from October,
 1930, to 31st December, 1930. Of
 these there were 33 indoor cases.
 During December 423 new patients
 with a daily average of 30. The
 number of indoor patients was 27.
 153 patients were treated for in-
 juries received by the police lathis
 and horses at Barauda.

On 21st December, 1930, when it
 was known that the police had
 gone to Barauda and blocked the
 ways from Shahganj from the
 morning, and the public despite
 promulgation of Section 144 had
 gone in very large numbers, the
 Hospital authorities at once sent
 all medical aid with necessary
 First-Aid equipments. The Hospi-
 tal at Agra was open all day and
 night and Dr. Capoor and Mithan
 Lal were there most of the time.

At Barauda unfortunately even
 one of the Hospital compounders
 was severely beaten by some police
 sergeant despite his telling that

turn to their home disconsolate.
 A young Lancashire boy was at-
 tending service in the chapel one
 morning. The following morning
 he was charged with talking. He
 protested that his lips had only
 moved in prayer. He was not be-
 lieved.

He received the usual punish-
 ment of eleven days' penal servit-
 ude, with the customary subsidia-
 ry punishments. So stunned was
 he at the severity of the sentence,
 that, immediately after he was
 sent on a digging party that after
 noon he bolted in terror from his
 party across a field. He was quick-
 ly recaptured, and then sentenced
 to a further term of one month's
 penal servitude with a period of
 bread and water diet.

It seems a wild statement to
 make, but I have facts in my pos-
 session which prove that this silent
 system sends prisoners regularly to
 the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic
 Asylum or to the Home for Weak-
 minded Prisoners at Rampton in
 East Anglia.

A man in my own party was re-
 ported for talking, and received the
 usual eleven days. This broke him
 up to such an extent that shortly
 afterwards he was removed to
 Broadmoor.

My own release was delayed eight-
 teen days in these circumstances.
 I had been undergoing dental treat-
 ment, and my mouth was still bleed-
 ing badly. I was on sick parade.
 My lips twitched with the pain I
 was undergoing. I was seen by an
 officer, who assumed that I had
 been speaking to another prisoner.

Although I had entered on my last
 few weeks at the prison and had
 never once before, during the four
 years I was there, been reported
 for talking, I was sent "down" for
 eleven days' punishment because
 the officer happened within the
 last six months of the sentence.

Two warders have resigned, to
 my own knowledge, during the past
 two years because they were nau-
 seated by the barbarity of the im-
 ment system, and the effects of the
 punishments on prisoners.

One of these warders said to me
 just before he left the prison: "I
 came here because I was given to
 understand that my work consisted
 largely in attempting to uplift men
 who had fallen, and to give them a
 better chance in their future
 lives."

"I can't stand it any longer. I am
 giving it all up, and am sacrificing
 my pension and everything, because
 I have come to realise that I have
 to be a brute to get on. I have
 never reported a man for talking
 yet, and I never will."

YOUNG WARDERS.
 In fairness to most of the senior
 officers and the present governor of
 the prison, who is respected for his
 fairness by every prisoner, I would
 like to point out that most of the
 charges for talking are brought by
 young, inexperienced warders who
 are serving probationary periods,
 and who seem to be under the im-
 pression that the more men they
 report the greater will be the esti-
 mation of the authorities for their
 vigilance and keenness.

I might add that while the sys-
 tem of silence still remains, the
 governor's fairness has brought
 new hope to the men. They realise
 his sense of justice and his deter-
 mination to deal with complaints
 on their merits.

Since the first day he arrived I
 have not entered in my diary a
 single complaint of unduly severe
 punishment or injustice to any pri-
 soner.

It should be pointed out that
 every time a man is reported for
 talking the official in charge is not
 that he has been talking but that
 he "has not complied with an order
 of the prison." This explains an as-
 surance given in the House of Com-
 mons some time ago that prisoners
 were never punished for talking.

Talking, in the opinion of prison
 authorities, is better described as
 "not complying with an order."

**THE PUBLIC HOSPITAL,
 AGRA.**

The Public Hospital, Agra, treat-
 ed 1,216 patients, from October,
 1930, to 31st December, 1930. Of
 these there were 33 indoor cases.
 During December 423 new patients
 with a daily average of 30. The
 number of indoor patients was 27.
 153 patients were treated for in-
 juries received by the police lathis
 and horses at Barauda.

On 21st December, 1930, when it
 was known that the police had
 gone to Barauda and blocked the
 ways from Shahganj from the
 morning, and the public despite
 promulgation of Section 144 had
 gone in very large numbers, the
 Hospital authorities at once sent
 all medical aid with necessary
 First-Aid equipments. The Hospi-
 tal at Agra was open all day and
 night and Dr. Capoor and Mithan
 Lal were there most of the time.

At Barauda unfortunately even
 one of the Hospital compounders
 was severely beaten by some police
 sergeant despite his telling that

turn to their home disconsolate.
 A young Lancashire boy was at-
 tending service in the chapel one
 morning. The following morning
 he was charged with talking. He
 protested that his lips had only
 moved in prayer. He was not be-
 lieved.

He received the usual punish-
 ment of eleven days' penal servit-
 ude, with the customary subsidia-
 ry punishments. So stunned was
 he at the severity of the sentence,
 that, immediately after he was
 sent on a digging party that after
 noon he bolted in terror from his
 party across a field. He was quick-
 ly recaptured, and then sentenced
 to a further term of one month's
 penal servitude with a period of
 bread and water diet.

It seems a wild statement to
 make, but I have facts in my pos-
 session which prove that this silent
 system sends prisoners regularly to
 the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic
 Asylum or to the Home for Weak-
 minded Prisoners at Rampton in
 East Anglia.

A man in my own party was re-
 ported for talking, and received the
 usual eleven days. This broke him
 up to such an extent that shortly
 afterwards he was removed to
 Broadmoor.

My own release was delayed eight-
 teen days in these circumstances.
 I had been undergoing dental treat-
 ment, and my mouth was still bleed-
 ing badly. I was on sick parade.
 My lips twitched with the pain I
 was undergoing. I was seen by an
 officer, who assumed that I had
 been speaking to another prisoner.

Although I had entered on my last
 few weeks at the prison and had
 never once before, during the four
 years I was there, been reported
 for talking, I was sent "down" for
 eleven days' punishment because
 the officer happened within the
 last six months of the sentence.

PURE SWADESHI

Mysore Silk Ready Yarn.

(Recognised by All India Spinners Association)

Mysore Silk Reared, Reared and Manufactured in Mysore State with
 INDIAN CAPITAL and UNDER INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

GENUINE SWADESHI

Best in Lustre and Fast in Colour;

Easy to weave high class Sarees, Shirting, Coating on Power Looms and Hand
 Looms. Can be had in any form of Warps and Wefts, dyed and undyed at
 moderate rates. For samples and quotations, please write to :-

SREE RAM SILK THROWING FACTORY,

(Premier Silk Twisting and Dyeing Factory in India)

Sri Ram Bagh, P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE CITY.

closely resembling those of the skull
 of man to-day.

Extensive researches in the neigh-
 bourhood have failed to reveal any
 trace of arms or instruments
 by the creature. It is apparently
 not yet determined whether he was
 a true man nor whether he was
 early or later in date than 'Pithe-
 canthropus erectus', the near-man
 whose remains were found in Java
 in 1891.

NIPANI UNDER 144 Cr. P. C.

Armed Police Present

(From A Correspondent.)

On the 12th the Beilgaum Police
 Superintendent Brown, with a
 party of 60 armed police arrived
 at Nipani.

On the 13th morning a grand
 Prabhakar Pheri in honour of the late
 Dhanasetti and three others was
 started from the Mahadeo's tem-
 ple and it arrived at the motor-
 stand where it was stopped by the
 Superintendent with nearly 60
 Lathi Police. The order prohib-
 iting any procession for 7 days
 under Section 144 Cr. P. C. from
 the District Magistrate, Beilgaum,
 was shown to the leaders of the
 procession, but after some dis-
 cussion with the D. S. P. the
 Prabhakar Pheri was allowed to
 proceed further.

NO MORE PHERIES.

After an hour or so the D. S.
 P. came to the Shibi. After
 some talk with the Shibi people
 he gave them an oral order not to
 have a Prabhakar Pheri at all from
 to-morrow and argued that
 Prabhakar Pheri also is a kind of
 procession. The same order was
 proclaimed three or four times in
 the city.

In spite of this in the evening a
 procession and a meeting were
 held successfully. The following
 resolutions were passed: (1) We
 the people of Nipani are extremely
 sorry for the four persons of the
 Sholapur riot case, who were
 hanged and share with their
 relatives their extreme grief. (2)
 We also strongly condemn the
 Government for their heartless
 disregard to the requests of
 hundreds of representative bodies
 in India.

KITCHENER POLICE PRESENT.
 On the 14th. The order of the
 District Magistrate only prohib-
 ited the procession in connection
 with the conviction of Mallappa
 Dhanasetti and others and not
 the Prabhakar Pheri. But to-day
 two batches of Prabhakar Pheri
 were arrested and were detained
 them for 6 or 7 hours and then
 released. One batch of Prabhakar
 Pheri was fortunate enough to
 complete its round in the town.

The Kitchener Police are still
 here.

**STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL
 FLAG.**

On the 15th: To-day two bat-
 ches of Prabhakar Pheri were
 arrested. While arresting the
 Police seemed to be keen enough
 to snatch away the National Flag
 but the Police failed to do so and
 grew furious and began to thrust
 with their Pathis. With great
 difficulty however the Police got
 the flag. In the struggle for
 the National Flag, five volunteers
 have got lath blows.

HOME MEMBER'S WAYS.

**Government Of India Can't
 Learn.**

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.
 To-day the first real business,
 sitting of the Assembly has decid-
 ed the real character of house.
 It takes colour of the first
 Assembly and as a comment in
 the lobby put it in respect of the
 attitude on to-day's Punjab Crimi-
 nal Supplementary Bill "the
 Swarajist House of 1924 would
 have rejected it. The Nationalist
 House of 1927 would have re-
 mained neutral and thrown re-
 sponsibility on Government while
 the moderate house of 1931 like
 that of 1921 reveals in debating the
 Bill and proving that while agree-
 ing to its passage non-officials do
 not approve of the original Bills

which local Councils had passed.

The debate that occupied the
 whole sitting came unexpectedly
 to Government benches and when
 the first signal of it went up in
 the form of a maiden speech of
 Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal, Mr. J.
 C. Mukerjee ordered by the Chief
 Government. Whip ran down to
 Sir James Crear and Sir Fazli-
 Hussain and whispered that this
 was all eleventh hour move and
 that Government need not be
 afraid of the vote of the House.

OUR SIMLA BUREAUCRATS!

Part of the explanation given in
 the Lobby was that the opposi-
 tion to bills became more strik-
 ing, because of the provocation
 given to the House of
 graceless and ill-tuned state-
 ment of the Home Mem-
 ber on the Press and Unlawful
 Investigation Bills. Sir James Crear's
 remark "It has been repre-
 sented to me that the Premier is
 to make a momentous statement"

showed to the opposition members
 how little the Government of
 India has learnt lessons in democ-
 racy that the Home Member of
 the Government should speak in
 such a lordly style as to be un-
 aware of the premier's statement
 or its momentous character and
 should come to know of it only
 from some sections of house.

**BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN
 CLOTH IN AHMEDABAD**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Com-
 mittee have released for publica-
 tion their report for November-
 December, 1930. It is stated that
 a Boycott Week was celebrated in
 the Khadia Ward during which
 the sales of Khaddar and litera-
 ture in regard to the boycott of
 foreign cloth were made to the ex-
 tent of Rs. 1,150-8-3. The Com-
 mittee organised spinning classes
 and competitions throughout the
 city which have created much in-
 terest among the public. In all
 about 278 members of the public
 had taken advantage of the classes
 that were started under the aus-
 pices of the Committee. The Com-
 mittee had also organised meet-
 ings in the suburbs and much pro-
 paganda has been done in that
 way. On the meetings backward
 classes in particular are taking
 much interest. The women of that
 class have also rendered great as-
 sistance to the Committee.

Mrs. Sharda Mehta is the Presi-
 dent of the Boycott Committee
 and Shrimatis Indumati and Mri-
 dulaben are Joint Secretaries.

**BELGAUM DT. RAYATS'
 CONFERENCE.**

**Demands Full Remission Of
 Assessment.**

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, January 19.

The Belgaum District Rayats
 Conference met yesterday at
 Sankeshwar amid scenes of great
 enthusiasm. Delegates from
 different talukas attended in
 large numbers. Sjt. Mallappa
 Katti, Chairman of the Reception
 Committee, delivered an address,
 narrating rayats' innumerable
 grievances. Sjt. Hosmani presi-
 dent's speech was greatly appre-
 ciated. Resolutions were passed
 demanding full remission of as-
 sessment, requesting land-owners
 to show concessions to rayats by
 a permanent reduction of the
 assessment by half, about Khad-
 dar, swadeshi, boycott of foreign
 articles, and suspension of census
 operations. The conference also
 condemned Harassments, caused
 to Gujrat agriculturists by the
 revenue police authorities.

The rayats were asked not to
 join Gokak Mill's services
 and not to sell cotton
 to the said mills. The
 present system of administration
 was declared as harmful to the
 rayats' interests. Government
 responsible to the rayats' inter-

ests was demanded. The audi-
 ence was over 4000.

The Athni Agriculturists' Con-
 ference meets on the 26th instant
 at Athni, Sjt. M. P. Patil, Pleader
 of Hukeri to be the president, Sjt.
 Mahajan, president of the Athni
 Municipality to be the Chairman
 of the reception committee. The
 Gokak Rayats' Conference meets
 on 1st February. Other taluka
 rayats conference are contem-
 plated. After the termination of
 the conference at Sankeshwar, Sjt.
 Gangadharrao addressed the
 rayats and asked them to force
 sanctions for enforcing resolu-
 tions by fulfilling constructive
 programme. The rayats were
 urged not beg mercy, but to be
 self-conscious, self-reliant. The
 Rayats are the real backbone of
 the country. The rayats took
 pledge of khaddar and swadeshi.
 The speech was greatly appreci-
 ated. An unbounded enthusiasm
 prevailed among the rayats.

**CLAIMS OF STATES'
 PEOPLE.**

Wire To Premier.

The following cablegram has
 been despatched to London on
 16th inst. on behalf of the people
 of Indian States:-

(1) Prime Minister, London.
 (2) Ramchandrarao, London.
 (3) Shastri, London.

We are authorized to inform
 you on behalf people of forty-
 eight important Indian States in-
 cluding Jannagar, Patiala, Al-
 war, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Junagadh,
 Gondal, Hyderabad, that any all
 India federation which ignores
 fundamental civil rights of States
 People will be wholly unacceptable.
 Same principles of election and
 administration must prevail in
 States as in federal provinces.
 Otherwise federation will be a
 fraud and States people awakened
 to consciousness of

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
SATURDAY, Jan. 24.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, 12th Day.
TODAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1 p.m. Gramophone Records.
9-20 p.m.—Saraswati Bai's vocal music.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF MASS EDUCATION.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Society's School and the exhibition of articles prepared by them in the D. N. Poor Boys' Seminary, Grant Road, Bombay will be held on Sunday (the 25th inst.), at 5 p.m. (S.T.), when The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza, President of the Society will preside and Mrs. Mirza will distribute prizes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tottori Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th February.
The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the same day.

The demonstration of "the Bharat" Cording machine to the public will be continued during this week also from 10th to 25th inst. between 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. at the premises of the Shri Bharat Takti mandal C. P. Tank near Ram Bagh.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The 23rd Annual General Meeting of the Chamber will be held on Saturday (24th inst.) at 9-9 p.m. (S. T.), in the Office of the Chamber.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHY.

Under the auspices of B. D. A. Mr. V. D. Rishi (Spiritualist) will deliver a lecture on "Spirit Photography" illustrated with slides to-day (Thursday) at the Electric House, Fort, at 5-46 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Nanabhai Jalram will preside.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENT.

The "Clan Line Steamer" "Clan Macbride" arrived in London on the evening of 19th inst.
The Steamer "Clan Macvicar" left Liverpool on the evening of 17th inst.
The Steamer "Clan Mauro" left Suva on the evening of 17th inst.

S. S. LEAGUE LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a lecture on "Indian Slit Scenes" was delivered by Mr. V. S. Dighe of the League by the aid of lantern slides at the Dadar Municipal Stables on Wednesday the 14th of January 1930 evening. The lecture was attended to by about 100 people of the Depressed Classes.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST STAFF SOCIAL GATHERING.

The lawn at the Ballard Pier Station presented a very gay appearance on the afternoon of the 18th inst. on the occasion of the 2nd Annual Social Gathering of the Bombay Port Trust Staff. The band was in attendance throughout and a troop of Sea Scouts welcomed the guests. Arrangements were also made to serve the guests with light refreshments. The total attendance was over 400. Messrs. Meyer Nissim, Neilson and Turkhad addressed the gathering.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Gera Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Friday the 23rd inst.
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindini, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilima, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 25th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Port Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

P. A. T. H. E.

100 per cent Talking Thriller



Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.
Special Matinee to-day at 1.

RACING REFLECTIONS

Disadvantages Of Following The Money

(By "PILOT").

A few more meetings like the one experienced last Saturday will be disastrous for the morale of race-goers. The failure of favourites is part of the game, but when this happens with exasperating frequency as is generally the case here, then punters have some cause for complaint. To students of form the results are bewildering, for it is but seldom that a horse runs twice alike.

We would not like to believe that the majority of race-goers are "mugs". When they vote for a horse they are generally well informed and several of them are experienced enough to know that they are not basing their calculations on mere surmise.

Not so very long ago I had to allude to the hiding of some of the local jockeys. While not everyone of them is an artist in the profession still most have several years of riding experience. But in recent weeks we have had some painful exhibitions of horsemanship. It is obvious that many of our riders think themselves too clever to follow trainer's instructions and the result is that many horses do not figure prominently because of the lack of proper assistance from the saddle. Riding a horse into the ground might be one way of losing a race, but it is to be hoped that jockeys will realize that some horses carry the bulk of public money and that, under the circumstances, the jockey is under some moral obligation to do his best. As an instance one may take the case of genuine stayers being made to put a suicidal pace for three parts of a race and fading out of the picture just when they should be asserting their presence.

Trainer Hewitt had every reason to be satisfied with the day's work last Saturday. Burgos gave him a fine opening success which swelled to a double when Pobeda captured the valuable Danbury Handicap. They grey son of Poltava showed his usual speed which a spell on the easy list would not seem to have affected.

Godfrey signalled his return to Bombay by bringing off a nice double through the medium of Westernham and Melesignes. However, much of the credit for these successes must go to young Wallace who has been entrusted with the stable management while Godfrey has been at Headquarters.

Freeman could hardly have been called a popular winner of the Aintree Plate. Whatever money came for him must have been from an inspired source for public fancy was divided between Nares, Harum Scarum and Money Talks. The five-year old's display in the Craven Stakes was not encouraging, but on Saturday he had his rivals beaten from flag-fall, for he was quickly away and maintained his advantage until the end.

Trainer Hewitt had every reason to be satisfied with the day's work last Saturday. Burgos gave him a fine opening success which swelled to a double when Pobeda captured the valuable Danbury Handicap. They grey son of Poltava showed his usual speed which a spell on the easy list would not seem to have affected.

Godfrey signalled his return to Bombay by bringing off a nice double through the medium of Westernham and Melesignes. However, much of the credit for these successes must go to young Wallace who has been entrusted with the stable management while Godfrey has been at Headquarters.

Freeman could hardly have been called a popular winner of the Aintree Plate. Whatever money came for him must have been from an inspired source for public fancy was divided between Nares, Harum Scarum and Money Talks. The five-year old's display in the Craven Stakes was not encouraging, but on Saturday he had his rivals beaten from flag-fall, for he was quickly away and maintained his advantage until the end.

Godfrey signalled his return to Bombay by bringing off a nice double through the medium of Westernham and Melesignes. However, much of the credit for these successes must go to young Wallace who has been entrusted with the stable management while Godfrey has been at Headquarters.

THIRD TEST MATCH

—:—:—

South Africans' 177.

—:—:—

LONDON, January 19.

Rugby.—The test match between South Africa and England was resumed in good weather this morning. Lunch scores: South Africa 113 for five.

LONDON, January 19.

Rugby.—Following are scores at the close of the play in the third test match between South Africa and England at Durban: South Africa made 177 (Cameron 41, Siedle 35. Voe took five wickets for 58 and White three for 21.)

England replied with 130 for no wicket (Hammond 84, Wyatt 43.—B. O. W.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

An indoor-games tournament in Ping-pong, Chess, Draughts, and in Carrom Singles & Doubles has been arranged by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. It will begin from Monday (20th inst.). The last date for sending the entries is the 24th inst. (Saturday). Further details can be had from the Secretaries.

CONVERSATIONAL MEETING.

A conversational meeting will be held on Saturday (24th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. at the Brotherhood premises. Mr. Shulabhai J. Desai will be the guest of the evening. Members are requested to attend.

STUDY CLASS.

Mr. D. Ghosh of the University School of Economics will deal with some problems in Political Economy at the Study Class organised by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. The first of the series will be held on Sunday the 25th inst. at 9-30 a.m. at the Headquarters.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

Khardekar Defeats Kamruddin

As anticipated the match between Khardekar and Kamruddin in the Fourth Round of the Men's Singles, provided spectators with high class tennis. The Hyderabad player secured the first set by driving and volleying correctly against a steady opponent. In the second set Kamruddin could only collect two games after leading 2-0—a disappointing finish after such a good start. He appeared to take matters rather easily, and allowed Khardekar to regain his confidence. The third set was closely contested, both players placing and driving to perfection. Sixteen games had to be called before the set went to Khardekar.

Fox scored a notable success against Gonsalves who disappointed his supporters by his poor display. The Bandra man appeared to be completely off colour.

Ghorpade in spite of a blistered foot qualified for the semi-final by defeating M. M. Desai. Mrs. Moir and Mrs. Bell disposed of Miss Emery and Copleston in straight sets, but the score does no justice to the beaten pair, who indulged in a hard-hitting game.

There was a surprising result to the match between Suvarna and Gupta, the latter going under after displaying much promise in the earlier rounds. If Gupta had cut out his fancy shots in the opening set, and concentrated on his natural game, the result might have been different.

The following are the results:

Khardekar beat Kamruddin

4-6, 6-2, 9-7

Fox beat Gonsalves 6-3, 6-1

Ghorpade beat M. M. Desai 6-3

6-3

Mrs. Moir and Mrs. Bell beat

Miss Emery and Miss Copleston,

6-1 6-1

Suvarna beat Gupta 9-7 6-3

Kamruddin and Miss Stebbing

v Mrs. Corbett-Wright and An-

nett 4-6 6-3 unfinished.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Court No. 1-4 p.m.

Fox v Suvarna followed by Gaz-

dar and Vakharia v Gupta and

A. C. Pereira.

Centre Court 4 p.m.

Khardekar and Ghorpade v Oli-

vares and Harvey followed by Miss

L. Row v Mrs. Corbett Wright fol-

lowed by Khardekar v Ghorpade.

Court No. 4 5 p.m.

Fox and Miss Woodbridge v

Rose and Mrs. Mackenzie.

Court No. 6, 5-15 p.m.

Annett and Mrs. Corbett Wright

v Kamruddin and Miss Stebbing.

RECOVERY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Three Suspects On Trial

Two brand new five-chambered revolvers and 50 rounds of ammunition were recovered by the police during a raid on board the s.s. "Aagtekerk" berthed in No. 9, Alexandra Dock, Bombay, on Tuesday evening.

In this connection the police have arrested three Mahomedans on suspicion. They are—(1) Paltan Jevan Serang, (2) Mustafa Fatchmahomed and (3) Bilwiz-shah Abdulhishah.

Inspector Cooper, attached to the Yellow Gate Police Station, placed the suspects before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday morning on a remand application. It was stated that on the evening of Tuesday, two constables overheard the first accused talking to the second and third accused and an unknown Pathan that he (first accused) had concealed 2 revolvers and 50 rounds of ammunition in a room on board s.s. "Aagtekerk" and that he was prepared to reward them if they brought the fire arms out of the docks. The sepoys reported the matter to the police station and the vessel was searched the same evening with the aid of the Customs officials. Two revolvers with ammunition were recovered. The accused were subsequently arrested.

The accused were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 300 each or to remain in custody till January 23.

GERMAN TRANSLATION TEST.

—:—:—

J. B. Sandil, S. B. Shah, V. G. Naik, C. V. Patel, K. S. Savanur, M. G. Toke, H. M. Wadia, S. D. Agnihotri, P. M. Barve, M. R. Jambhakar, N. V. Karkar, P. S. Linaye, T. M. Oza, Abdul-Baki Md. Soliman Sheikh, T. S. Suratkhar, N. Desikachar, K. L. Ramaswamy, G. S. Kotwani, M. P. Lakshani.

A CORRECTION.

In the account given in yesterday's "Chronicle" of the All-India Inter-Collegiate competitive debate, it was inaccurately mentioned that Mr. G. Dutt Law of Benares University secured the second and the third prize. It was Mr. G. G. Shimoga of the Government Law College Bombay who secured the third prize.

EX-WAR COUNCIL PRESIDENT.

NOT PREPARED TO PART WITH POWER

How Mrs. Hansa Mehta Reads Premier's Words

OPENING OF "INDIA HOUSE" IN LOHAR CHAWL

"You know now the outcome of the R. T. C. In plain words the Premier's statement means that Britain is not prepared to part with power. They are not ready to grant us Swaraj. Because Swaraj would give an impetus to Swadeshi industries and imports of foreign articles in India would dwindle down, while Britain wants to sell her goods to Indians at any cost," observed Shrimati Hansa Mehta opening the "India-House" in Lohar Chawl Street on Wednesday morning.

"It is for Indians in these circumstances to decide of their own accord not to use foreign articles and to promote their own industries. But now that we have almost every article of our daily use made in our own country we must gradually insist on good quality. Also I am confident that we can favourably compete with foreign producers, but what our producers require is encouragement from the consumer," she added.

"INDIA HOUSE"

The "India House" is a joint enterprise undertaken by half-a-dozen factories in the Punjab and four more from Calcutta. The articles produced by them are all kinds of history and toilet requirements, etc. The House serves as a combined show-room for all of them and the idea of several Indian producers combining together and opening a common show-room can be very well copied by other Indian manufacturers.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

Master, Curtay And Pande Ali Returned

The result of the B Ward Election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation was declared on Wednesday. For three seats there were four candidates, viz. Mr. K. K. Master, Mr. B. N. Meisheri, Mr. Vazir Ali Bande Ali and Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay. As Mr. Meisheri is still in the jail he did not get sufficient votes for his return to the Corporation. The other three candidates were therefore declared elected.

B. S. D. LOCAL BOARD WRANGLE

Compromise Efforts End In Smoke.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, January 20.

After a great fear of "much ado about nothing", the wrangle of the Local Board election at Andheri the efforts made to come to a compromise and avoid a contest in the elections have proved fruitless.

The facts briefly stated are that some of the 12 candidates contesting for the 7 seats available on the board, wanted 5 of them to withdraw. Accordingly meetings of the candidates were held and discussion and persuasion occupied several weeks. Ultimately 4 candidates were persuaded to retire, but the choice of the fifth one upset the applicant, and as an election becomes inevitable.

Glancing through the list of candidates, Mr. C. D. Barwall is a certainty, as he is a prominent figure among the Hindu and Catholic communities. Mr. P. A. Pereira, an enterprising advocate, should have a strong backing from his community since he is sure to prove a great asset to the Board as far as Catholic interests are concerned. Dr. B. S. Patil as a medical practitioner commands a great influence in the suburbs, and ought not to have any difficulty of securing a seat. By virtue of his chairmanship of the Notified Area Committee Hon. Magistrateship and the successes on previous occasions, Mr. Caesar D'Mello will be sure of success.

Messrs E. F. Gomes and J. M. Gracious as men experienced in Local Board affairs should be returned this time.

The 2nd of February is expected to be a lively day for the suburbs as the candidates are busy canvassing.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION, BENARES, 1930.

The Inspector of Schools, Benares Division Convener, All-India Educational Exhibition, Committee, writes:

"Certificates of merit awarded at the All-India Educational Exhibition, Benares, will be sent to the persons concerned by the end of the month. The printed report on the Exhibition will be ready early in March.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 17th instant the total mortality 327 was 83 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 15.6. These figures compare favourably with those for the 3rd week of 1930 when the mortality was 496 and death rate 19.3 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 when the average mortality was 537 and death rate 21.6.

NON-VIOLENT PATHAN PICKETS!

Twenty Pathans have taken to non-violent picketing of foreign cloth shops for the past two days in Memon Street. Certain lady pickets, were assaulted by hoodlums on Monday while another lady picket was so mercilessly dealt with that her sari was torn to pieces. The organisers of the have, therefore posted, twenty pickets Pathans to picket foreign cloth shops two lady volunteers only supervised on Wed. to see that the Pathans remained non-violent. This had a salutary effect and no case of any assault was reported on Wednesday. Picketing at Charni Road, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market and Mangaldas Market continued on Wednesday. Three volunteers were arrested in Memon Street for picketing.

64 MORE CONGRESS ACQUITTALS

High Court's Order In Mofussil Cases

The remaining Congress cases under section 17 of Criminal Law Amendment Act sent up from the various districts to be reviewed by the High Court were heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy.

23 persons in Bijapur District were acquitted, including Mr. Narayan Balwant Joshi, formerly President of the Bijapur District Congress Committee.

Mr. Chunilal Sankleshwar and 22 others of the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine were also acquitted.

18 persons belonging to the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee were acquitted.

Among these were Mrs. Kusum Bai Dosabhai Balliwala, Messrs. C. B. Kora, Chunilal D. Barwalla and Khetsey Vrajpal Mehta.

The acquittals were ordered on the principles that there was no evidence of continuing membership or that the accused had no knowledge of the subordination.

Judgment was reserved in one case from Ahmedabad.

Physical Culture Exhibition At Bandra.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, January 20.

Not only an interesting entertainment but also a very instructive display was afforded by Mr. S. V. Rao, a physical culturist, and his troupe of school boys, at St. Andrew's High School.

Mr. S. V. Rao is on the staff of St. Andrew's High School as the director of the St. Andrew's Physical culture Class.

Masters Homi Kerawalla, Leslie Gomes and Salim, though puny boys, displayed a marvellous amount of nerve in stunts that made the audience gasp, whilst Masters Homi Kapadia and C. D'Mello displayed their strength and muscle control.

Rev. Fr. J. A. Gomes, after distributing medals to some of the pupils, congratulated Mr. Rao and hoped that more of such instructive shows would follow.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Small Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
New York, Jan. 21.
Previous closing 5.30
To-day's opening 5.38
Difference plus 08
To-day's closing 5.41
Difference plus 11

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Previous closing 5.30
To-day's opening 5.38
Difference plus 08
To-day's closing 5.41
Difference plus 11

BROCH EXPECTATION A-M Rs. 187

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION BOMBAY.

The following members have been elected to serve on the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay for the year 1931:—

(1) Mr. H. P. Mody (Chairman), (2) Mr. T.

Police Sergeants In Assault Charge

TWO CASES BEFORE MAGISTRATE KHANDALAWALA

A Businessman And Motor Chauffeur As Complainants.

A charge of voluntarily causing hurt was preferred against Sergeant Young of the Princess Street Police Station by Laxman Rama, a motor cleaner before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

The complainant in asking for the issue of summons against the accused stated that on the night of December 31 he took his master's car to Bhangwadi. The car was parked a little distance away from the front gate of the theatre at Bhangwadi and he slept inside it. Sometime later a European Sergeant hit him on the head. When he protested the Sergeant hit him again. Again he protested loudly whereupon the sergeant and several sepoys, mercilessly assaulted him with sticks. He was rendered unconscious and was taken to the hospital. Complainant produced a medical certificate describing the nature of his injuries. Subsequently he found out the name of the sergeant.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons.

Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the complainant.

Ry. Police Sergeant Charged

A complaint was preferred by

MORE NOTIFIED LIABILITIES

Rents Of Estates And Agricultural Lands

The "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" states:—
The Governor in Council, under sub-section (3) of section 2 of the "Unlawful Institutions (Second) Ordinance, 1930 XI of 1930," has decreed that in the notified areas mentioned in clause (1) of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 5243/28, dated the 31st December 1930, rents of estates which are for the time being under the superintendence or management of an officer of Government and are recoverable as arrears of land revenue under any law for the time being in force and rents of agricultural lands comprised in such estates and all sums recoverable as arrears of or along with the last mentioned rents shall be notified liabilities.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

M. SC. EXAMINATION TRANSLATION TEST.

The following candidates have passed the examination in the Translation Test at the M.Sc. Examination, January 1931:—

FRENCH TRANSLATION TEST.
French and Mathematics.
L. V. Ketkar, R. V. Kulkarni, S. A. Paranjpe, A. B. Patel, A. S. Shalekar, R. V. Thakar, G. I. C. Nugehalli.

SWADESHI ENTERPRISE

Swadeshi enterprises are, no doubt, with the changing times, forging ahead. The Cigarette industry is progressing well and competing with foreign makes.

Swadeshi Cigarettes Depot, (Mas-kati Building, Nagdevi Street, Bombay), have sent us samples of cigarettes manufactured by them which, we are informed, are pure Swadeshi. The Cigarettes are fairly good in quality and they can successfully compete with foreign products.

Official Version Of Land Revenue Paid

The Director of Information writes:—
Various newspapers are endeavouring to convey the impression that no land revenue is being voluntarily paid in Gujarat and that only small amounts are being recovered by attachment, etc. One journal for example in its issue of the 17th instant declared in large head lines that "Anand Taluka is firm in its resolution not to pay Land Revenue." The facts are that already Rs. 1,90,000 have been collected in Anand out of a total demand for Rs. 4-12 lakhs for the current year. During the seven days preceding the 19th instant collections of Land Revenue in Anand amounted to Rs. 23,535.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION BOMBAY.

The following members have been elected to serve on the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay for the year 1931:—

(1) Mr. H. P. Mody (Chairman), (2) Mr. T.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Small Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
New York, Jan. 21.
Previous closing 5.30
To-day's opening 5.38
Difference plus 08
To-day's closing 5.41
Difference plus 11

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Previous closing 5.30
To-day's opening 5.38
Difference plus 08
To-day's closing 5.41
Difference plus 11

BROCH EXPECTATION A-M Rs. 187

ALL-TALKING
THRILLERAT
PATHE**PILES**

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

**AGURINE DEPOT,
KARACHI.****FOREIGN STUDIES.**

For complete information about chances in higher studies in England, Australia, Canada, America, Japan, Germany, France etc. consult MOHAN'S UNIQUE BOOK "GUIDE TO FOREIGN STUDIES (Complete)" Pages 300 Rs. 3/6 per V. P. P. 1930 Edition. RAM LAL SURI, THE STUDENTS OWN AGENCY, LAHORE.

**Platinum
Pure
96%**

(Supplied in plate and wire)

Protect your Jewels
by setting them in
this richest and
strongest metals.

Enquire at:—

Batliboi & Co.,
Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.**MARBLE and TILES**Available In
SEVERAL DESIGNS
with**RAVAL & Co.,**13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.**BOMBAY CHRONICLE****SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR****SUBSCRIPTION.****DAILY EDITION.**

	Local	Mofussil
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly	25 0 30 0	
Half Yearly	12 8 15 0	
Quarterly	6 4 7 8	
Monthly	2 4 3 0	

SINGLE COPY**ONE ANNA.**Subscription to Foreign
Countries Rs. 50.
Per year.**SUNDAY EDITION.**

	Per Year	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0	
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8	
Foreign	Rs. 10 per year.		
Half Yearly	Rs. 6.		

**SINGLE COPY
TWO ANNAS.****PAYMENT STRICTLY IN
ADVANCE.****THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1931.

**SWARAJ OR
MIRAGE?**

"Swaraj at last", says the "Times of India". "Water at last", says the panting traveller in the desert but soon finds himself the dupe of an illusion. Mr. MacDonald's Swaraj is but a mirage. But Congressmen, with their bitter memories of the past will not be deceived by the Premier's illusive offer. The Round Table men may be more or less satisfied with it. But let it be noted that Mr. Jinnah, political realist as he is, decidedly is not. According to a special cable to the "Evening News of India" he is reported to have observed that he was unable to say that he liked the Premier's statement. "Central responsibility had been conceded on condition of All-India Federation" and he did not think "it could materialise within a measurable distance of time". But our Moderates here are not like Mr. Jinnah. They are as easily satisfied as they were with the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, about a decade ago. Loudly did they protest that the safeguards in that report were only nominal and that the Viceroy would hardly use his extra-ordinary powers. Their hopes were cruelly falsified. But it is their nature to hope against hope. What else can they do? Even now they say the best of them, that they are not at all afraid of safeguards and that the extra-ordinary powers are only meant for exceptional situations. Last week the Bombay Liberals condemned some of the spurious safeguards about finance. But now they may possibly accept them, like Mr. Chintamani, "without enthusiasm". Some Bombay businessmen rightly feel that for lack of vital details in the Premier's scheme "it would be premature to express any definite opinion" thereon. Yet with surprising inconsistency they call the Premier's statement as being "refreshingly different" from the Simon Report and the Government of India's Despatch.

The true feeling in the business community of Bombay is perhaps best expressed in the report of no other paper than the "Times of India". Says that report: "The Bombay Stock Exchange is popularly believed to be the criterion for judging the impression of businessmen on political questions, and from the depression of prices of shares on the Bombay Stock Exchange on Tuesday, it is clear that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's great speech, outlining the future constitution of India has not been favourably received. The prices of important shares declined by Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, and there was an all-round general weakness in prices of industrial shares." The reason for this feeling of uneasiness among businessmen is not far to seek. As the report itself proceeds to state, the proposed conventions for safeguarding the privileges of the British mercantile community is regarded "as striking at the economic prosperity of India", and "the whole fight had centred round the economic Swaraj of India and the convention sought to be established does not give economic Swaraj to India". It must be added however that businessmen are dissatisfied with the other financial "safeguards" also. Evidently, they feel that their interests are sacrificed as safeguards for the interests of non-Indian businessmen. The "Times of India" may well call it "Swaraj at last" but not Indians.

As regards the views of Congressmen, that is to say, the views of men who more than all other parties put together will shape the final Swaraj Bill, it is hardly necessary to say that those Congress leaders who are determined to win the substance and not the shadow of independence will regard the present offer of the Premier as "not worth looking at" to use the words of Gandhiji. As Mr. Jinnah's Melita points out, the offer is about as uncertain and elusive as that of the Viceroy made in July last and "the three categories of safeguards which Mr. MacDonald lays down might reduce the actual transfer of control to the people to a mere shadow". Secondly, for the Premier to jangle an uncertain offer before the Congress and ask it to call off its campaign is apart from its unfairness, a grim joke, having regard to the fact that most Congress leaders are in jail and therefore, unable even to consider his offer. Such an intriguing and unfair attitude on the part of the Premier shows that there is not even a change of heart on the part of the British Government, apart from the intrinsic merits of its offer of peace terms. In these circumstances, unless the Government changes its tactics and makes a fair bona fide offer, we have no doubt Congressmen will go on with their campaign as if the London Conference had not met—till a true Round Table Conference is convened and the plen-

potentiaries of both the countries settle definitely the terms of abiding peace.

HIGH AND LOW.

The prophet sees the bigness of small things. The statesman sees the smallness of big things. And, the patriot, the national worker, builds, daily, the big things they see from quarters high and low. Lest the aphorism remained a paradox, we hasten to explain it, as clearly as we can and as briefly as we can. Months ago Sir Atul Chatterji, the High Commissioner for India, opened the India House in London. The ceremony included the standardised set speeches. It was preceded by elaborate accounts of the activities of the High Commissioner. Indian "chutney," timber and stone were given great prominence in the description broadcasted for India from London. The imposing ceremony was soon succeeded by an appeal from the High Commissioner for free and "compilimentary copies" from poverty stricken, struggling Indian authors and artists. They had none and nothing to express their indignation against the kindly "gesture" which added insult to injury. Not one of those "eminent" who attended the function or discussed it, could protest. None could bring to the notice of the high and mighty the deplorable fact that the India House in London was not a symbol, as the High Commissioner fondly imagined of "India, in London". It was a symbol and a picture of India for London.

Compared with the pomp and perspective of the India House in London, the India House, opened yesterday morning at Lohar Chawl Street by Srimati Hansa Mehta is, obviously unpretentious and, perhaps, apparently lowly but not really. For it is really enterprise of this kind that would help the nation more effectively and more permanently than the enterprise indicated by the High Commissioner of the India House in London. We want now swadeshi shops and stores like the appropriately named "India House" in Lohar Street. And, we want, daily, more of them. Bhai Kapoor was right. He remarked, during his speech yesterday that such small ventures were essential to build up the small-scale industries and also to help the educated to fruitful employment. Such shops are, moreover, a better method than the abstract method advocated, for example, by the Director of Industries. We shall, therefore, recall it. As a reply to Smt. Jamsheer N. R. Mehta who sought practical assistance from the Director, the high official is reported to have advised the "formation of selling organisations" for the merchants. The marketing problems are to be solved by "formation of selling organisations". Simple and easy. You have no right to expect anything less abstract and soothing from the Director. Could anything be more perfect, more typically representative, of high officials and high commissioners. The statesman, truly wise and intelligent, sees the smallness of big things accomplished by these high officials. The prophet sees the bigness of the small ventures, swadeshi shops and stores for the enduring national, economic and cultural reconstruction of the nation. And, national workers, like Srimati Hansa Mehta, are now offered the golden opportunity to build up big things and a great future for the country out of things apparently small or lowly or drab or unpretentious. From small norms tall oaks grow. That completes the list of aphorisms for the day. Other days other aphorisms. If the high officials and high commissioners continue their stock routine, we promise to continue our aphorisms and also to continue the elucidation of the jig-saw puzzles and paradoxes for their benefit.

FOR EUROPEANS ONLY

Out of the innumerable witticisms credited to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Sastri has picked out the one to the effect that "the Empire was not a white Empire". That he has been deeply affected by it—even as others are deeply amused—is not to be wondered at. Mr. Sastri is so solemnly responsive. But tastes differ with the colour of one's prejudices and we doubt if Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose will be able to appreciate the sentimental thrills that Mr. Sastri has been experiencing ever since he heard Mr. Lloyd George in 1923. Mr. Bose was arrested the other day and, as is known, was sentenced to a week's imprisonment for disobeying an order under Section 144 in Malda. A part of the conversation as reported by "Liberty", that took place between him and the Superintendent of Police is interesting:—

At this stage Smt. Bose flared up and said: "can you not address men properly?" S. P.:—What is the matter? Smt. Bose: Cannot you say Mr. Bose. S. P.:—You are not a European. It is a pity that Sastri—we must drop the Mr.—now was present there to soothe Subhash Chandra Bose—no Babu or Mr.—by explaining to him the subtle connection between an Empire that is not white and an Indian who must not be addressed with a 'Mr.' or Babu because he is not European. It is a greater pity that the Mar-

quels of Lothian's consolation—"The ugly thing called colour prejudice did not rear" its head for a single instant—was also denied to Smt. Subash Chandra Bose. As it is, Subash Bose went to jail conscious of his colour and the Superintendent of the Police went home conscious not only of his own colour but also we presume of having done his duty by showing a 'coloured man' his proper place vis-a-vis civilised Europeans. We congratulate the Superintendent. He knows what is what. We wish we could say the same of the Rt. Hon. S. Sastri.

**PROGRESSIVE INDIAN
MUSIC****NEW EFFORTS**

(By "Surangi").

Interest in music, and, generally, in art, it seems, adjusting itself to the wider national outlook. That is in, no small measure, due to the newly awakened cultural consciousness of young and progressive intellectuals. Prof. Deodhar's strenuous efforts towards popularising Indian music are indicative of the new awakening. The records recently issued by the H. M. V. Company contain a true and accurate reproduction of the qualities for which his Indian orchestra has received recognition and appreciation. Prof. Deodhar's orchestra plays "Kafi" and "Sarangi." The manner in which these are rendered by the orchestra indicates the infinite yet unsuspected possibilities for development of Indian music.

The "Jalatarang" with "Taba," the soft notes and the expressive touch on the violin reveal both the individuality and beauty of the Indian musical instruments. The other musical instruments in the orchestra emphasise the technical accuracy of the ragas. Prof. Deodhar has not only conducted the orchestra. He has also made himself responsible for two songs in "Savan" and "Bhairvi," now recorded by the H. M. V. Co. Prof. Deodhar has not, fortunately, emptied all his musical ingenuities, as Indian singers usually do, in a record. He has taken care to restrict his music to the limit of time and the scope of the machine-recorded music.

With expressive feeling and careful rendering of the words of the song Prof. Deodhar keeps up the delicate charm of "Bhairvi," "Savan" and the "Tans" are distinctly registered. If the accompanying instruments for his songs could have been subdued a little, Prof. Deodhar's voice would have been adequately relieved. Prof. Deodhar has not shown merely the enthusiasm of the young intellectuals, who aspire to be progressive. The distinction acquired by his efforts for or chrestation of Indian music and by his restrained and calm rendering of local music implies, decidedly, study and thought that should lead to progressive methods, with practice, and important results. Prof. Deodhar's initiative is a clear gain.

KALYAN POLITICS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—I am glad that "Kalyanite" has broken the ice about Kalyan politics. The sidelight he has thrown on our local affairs is not only interesting but also instructive.

I do not personally subscribe to the views of the "Responsivists," though I believe there is no gain saying that their stand in many particulars has been vindicated in the past. But when a man professing responsibility stands on a public platform and attacks the other living man of the age, then must pause and question the sincerity or the wisdom of his talk. A "Responsivist" orator addressing a recent public meeting here characterised the present movement as a disturbance, a storm in the cup, an unstable phase, an agitation doomed to failure: his picture of Gandhiji was that of a man void of insight or foresight, a pigmy before the giant Tilak. I am of opinion that genuine reverence for the great Lokamanya is incapable of breeding even the slightest discourtesy for Mahatma and all those who snap their fingers at the present struggle masquerading under the guise of Tilak's followers are certainly people of doubtful grit. Apropos the second issue raised by "Kalyanite" viz. the petitioning to the Government for postponement of the land dues, without seeking to impute ulterior motives I fall to understand the utility of a movement carried on in the name of the peasants in a district where fifty per cent or even more are tenants and the rest are Zamindars who have already exacted their dues from the former class.

My appeal to my comrades the local Nationalists, is therefore to dissociate themselves from this activity which is not only derogatory to them but futile in its import.—Yours, etc.,

Kalyan, Jan. 20.

K. T. S.

THE INDIAN PRINCES**THEIR POSITION IN NEW INDIA**

(By M. C. CHAGLA).

Mr. Kanallal Gauba, the son of Lala Harkishan Lal, the Doyen of the Punjab, and the author of that extremely unconventional and clever book, "Uncle Sham," has again entered the field with an equally unconventional and clever production: "H. H. or the Pathology of Princes." (The Times Publishing Company, Lahore).

Characteristically enough the work is dedicated, as a small effort at the truth, to the Round Table Conference, but without the permission of that august body.

VITAL QUESTION.

The inclusion of the Indian States as an important element in the scheme of Federated India makes the study of the subject of vital and paramount importance to all who are giving a thought to the question of the future constitution of India. Will the presence of the Indian Princes in the Federal Chamber react unfavourably on our domestic politics or will the contact with democratic institutions better and improve the lot of the subjects of the States who at present are living under a state of things which can only be described as unmitigated autocracy, very rarely benevolent and more often the contrary.

PRINCES' NOMINEES IN FEDERAL CHAMBER.

In considering this question we have to remember that the Indian States will not be represented in the Federal Legislature in the same manner as the Provinces in British India will be. While it will be the people of these provinces who, directly or indirectly will be electing their representatives, the representatives of the States will be no more and no better than mere nominees of the Ruling Princes. What role they will play is a matter of doubt and considerable uncertainty. In a system of Responsible Government every vote in the Legislature has tremendous value and significance. When the question of throwing the Government of the day out of office arises then it will remain to be seen how these representatives will act.

WILL THEY SERVE AS OFFICIAL BLOC?

It is possible that they may split up and ally themselves with different parties according to the policies that these parties might advocate. Or again, it is possible that they may

act as a solid block, and may in the result be no different than the present official block in the Legislative Assembly. And if the suggestion that it would require a 2/3rd majority to pass a vote of no-confidence in the Executive were to be accepted, then the representatives of the States, acting as a group, will always be in a position to maintain any Government in power and successfully thwart the combined wishes and the united efforts of the elected members of British India.

ONE-SIDED BARGAIN.

It is further to be remembered that the Central Legislature and the Federal Executive will have no power to intervene in the slightest degree, in the internal affairs of these States. And it is on this question that Mr. Gauba throws a flood of light, though it must be frankly admitted that it is almost wholly lurid light.

Mr. Gauba, cites chapter and verse for every statement that he makes, and one is amazed and astonished that such corruption, and abuse can be possible in States that are situated within the same geographical boundaries with in which the Indian subjects of His Majesty live and carry on their avocations.

BIKANER'S ADMIRABLE IDEAL.

Mr. Gauba quotes from His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner's address to his Assembly delivered in January 1928, his admirable view on the theory of Kingship, and how a king ought to live up to the Hindu ideal set up in the Shastras. In a splendidly-worded sentence His Highness says: "The King has the spark of Divinity, but that spark is also hedged round with and cased within a sheath of stern behests and sacred commandments, which a Ruler is under an obligation to comply with by his Coronation Oath." Then Mr. Gauba goes on to quote facts and figures to show how far this theory is translated into practice in the majority of States, and how grossly is the pledge given in the Coronation Oath violated.

THAT THEORY!

It is one of the degrading and disgraceful incidents of the theory of Paramountcy which has been accepted by the British Government and which was so recently and so lucidly propounded by Lord Reading as Viceroy of India in his famous speech at the Delhi Durbar.

(Continued on Page 7).

**FANTASTIC SIDE OF A
REVOLUTION.****BOXING CONTEST, BEAUTY CONTEST—
AND FIGHTING.**

(By "C. J.")

While "Reuter" kept us well supplied with cryptic messages regarding the recent revolutions in Argentine and Brazil, the foreign newspapers since received here feature the tragic-comic events of revolutionary upheaval in the Latin Americas against the whole background of what would appear to be picturesquely newspapersque national life.

Political revolutions in those excitable Spanish American States, with their strain of wild blood—the term 'half-caste' has a terrible meaning there—are popularly treated as a joke; it is sometimes a little nasty one at that, as far, at any rate, as the native population is concerned, but a joke's a joke for all that. The diary entries, certainly of the French Journalist, M. Benjamin Crimieux, published in the Paris literary weekly, "Candidat," treat the Buenos Aires incidents of August-September last in the spirit of French levity, although the diarist narrowly escaped being a casualty, "believed to be killed" himself.

"ARMADILLO" IRIGOYEN.

His account of his hazardous sojourn begins with a boxing contest and ends with a beauty-contest with the revolution midway. His description of the Irigoyen regime is truly fantastic. The "Armadillo" as the ex-dictator was called, had become a legendary figure around which strange stories were woven, no doubt, with the native art of exaggeration:—

"The 'Armadillo' is said to have lined up office-seekers in the courtyard, then looked them over from his window.

"Have the little lady in the red hat come up," he ordered.

The little lady came up to see him and said, "I want a place as governess."

Irigoyen called his secretary,

gave him an order and the secretary returned with a diploma. "Here your appointment," said Irigoyen.

The lady was dissolved in gratitude, but as she glanced at the paper she turned pale. "But how can I be a wet nurse? I am still a young girl."

Whereupon the "Armadillo" replied, "you are only asked to collect your salary at the end of the month."

The story has its variations. The position of nurse has sometimes been given to a man. On other occasions a layman or woman has been made the chaplain of a regiment. In any event, the appointment of an illiterate house painter as professor of French in a university is authentic.

AESTHETIC DENOUEMENT.

The law and medical students leading revolutionary demonstrations and carrying blood-stained handkerchiefs held high up, the loyalist resistance with the force of the "Cossacks" and their ultimate conversion to the popular cause of the revolution, the barricaded editors of the "Critica," the flying down of the forbidden edition of that excellent journal through the windows of its skyscraper, and the revolutionary airplanes dropping pamphlets instead of bombs—all these match completely with the 'revolution.' The beauty exhibition came off as quite an aesthetic-revolutionary 'denouement.' Miss Mexico came first, Misses Spain and Portugal following. This was a decision which Miss Greece contested. She was answered ultimately by the scandalised and fastidious Miss Greece's squints. The Misses Mamas and Papas too were in the picture at the Hotel where the French Journalist was placed at table between the two Miss Greece lectured on the Delphi and, to quote the French realist:

When they put in at Lisbon, five of them disappeared and were discovered in a night club. Miss Italy almost pulled out Miss Bulgaria's hair when the latter accused her of dyeing hers. That was rather sad!

NOTES OF THE DAY

Facts.

It is a pity that unscrupulous opponents of the Round Table Conference should already have embarked on "gross misrepresentation and distortion of facts". They have annoyed Anglo-India and thereby richly deserved the grave warning that "truth is bound eventually to prevail." We sincerely hope that the warning will be effective with recalcitrants including ourselves and that we will henceforth cling to "facts" and nothing but "facts" which are both simple and apparent. We must for instance, acknowledge the fact that the pledge to adopt the greatest common measure of agreement between India—represented by conveniently chosen nominees of the Government, the fountain-head, by the Grace of the British Cabinet, of Indian democracy—and Britain regarding the basis of the future constitution "has been amply fulfilled." And it cannot be urged too often that, notwithstanding the disclaimers of the "delegates" themselves they were in fact, "representatives of India." The British politicians said so.

More Facts.

There is another "truth" of "fact" India has got "Swaraj at last." The "Substance of Independence" as desired by Mahatma Gandhi has been achieved, safeguards involving India's dependence on Britain—and also on Europeans in India—in minor matters being obviously the shadow of Independence. And if Mahatma Gandhi were to deny it the "facts" would be that he spoke for nobody in India and that he was by nature insincere. Let Indians take note that truth will out. It is "bound eventually to prevail."

Lathi Raj.

In a review of the cases treated at the Free Emergency Hospital, Bombay, the hospital authorities state that from July to December 1930 they admitted 963 cases in the in-patients department and that of these 744 were due to lathi charges. It would appear from a study of the injuries," says the review prepared by medical men, "that the lathi blows were aimed mostly on the head; if it escaped the aim, other parts were injured." The review also mentions cases of injuries caused by "hunters, kicks and regular flogging." It notes that in some cases "lathis used metal nail in the end." Lathi Raj is not a mere figure of speech in Bombay and yet was there a public protest about it at the R. T. Tamasha on the part of our delegates?

Hypocrisy.

Referring in his speech at the London Conference to certain safeguards with regard to Finance and the Public Services, the Premier said: "These guarantees in the interests of India herself have to be made 'clear to the world. It is not that we want to interfere. It is not even that we want the money. It is that if there were any doubt at all about India shouldering these obligations and responsibilities, the moral status of India would be deteriorated.... It is to put India in a moral position in the eyes of the rest of the world that that section of the Reserved subjects shall be required." Now, whether the safeguards in question are or are not necessary will be determined at the right time by argument or if that fails, then we are afraid, by the passive refusal of the people to accept a scheme they do not like. But let there be no hypocrisy. The world knows full well whether or not Britain wants Indian money. Surely India can be trusted to vindicate her own moral status without any dictation from another country, however altruistic.

Dangerous Proximity.

It is a graceful tribute that the "Manchester Guardian" has paid to Mahatma Gandhi. But to say that "Mr. Gandhi has perfected the technique of non-violent non-co-operation" is to exaggerate facts dangerously. It suggests an unqualified admission that the present movement has proved effective and remained perfectly non-violent. It also constitutes by implication a condemnation of Government methods. Now all this is far from realities. The movement has been dying progressively and violence has all along been on the side of the people. This is borne out by Government "Appreciations," by Sir Henry Craik and to an extent by Lord Irwin himself. In its ignorance the "Manchester Guardian" has brought itself in dangerous proximity to the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

VICTIMS OF POLICE FIRING ON "SHOLAPUR DAY" SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

Thousands Of Workers Follow Rama Bhagwan's Funeral Procession.

CORONER ORDERS TO REMOVE THE BODY "AT ONCE"

Rama Bhagwan, an employee of the Bombay Gas Company, succumbed to gun-shot wounds in the K. E. M. Hospital received during the police firing on "Sholapur Martyrs' Day". His body was carried in a procession through the labour area on Wednesday before it was finally cremated at Chandani Wadi. Thousands of workers followed the funeral procession which was led by labour leaders. Dr. Govande, S. L. Khedkar and Members of the Young Workers' League. A number of mills observed hartal in sympathy with the relatives of the dead comrade. The employees of the Bombay Gas Company where the deceased was employed also ceased work.

Mr. Bapu Narayan Athavale, the City Coroner gave an "ultimatum" to the friends of the deceased to remove his body "at once".

The firing by the police at Parel on the "Sholapur Martyrs' Day" resulted in the death of Rama Bhagwan on whose body an inquest was held by the Coroner on Wednesday. He died on Wednesday morning.

POLICE OFFICERS' STORY.
Inspector Fern in his report stated that a meeting was held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union at Parel to observe the "Sholapur Martyrs' Day". He told the organisers to disperse the meeting, but that was not done. He then gave them a warning to disperse but that too was not heeded, a lathi charge was ordered when the police were stoned from all directions. He told the police in-charge to make a bayonet charge but that too had no effect. He then ordered opening fire as a result of which Rama Bhagwan, Pandurang Bhaskar and Ganu Soma were injured. Rama Bhagwan died in the K. E. M. Hospital. **REMOVE THE BODY AT ONCE.**
The Coroner held an inquest in the K. E. M. Hospital, and asked

the relatives of the deceased to remove the body at once. Dr. Govande, the Labour Leader asked for half an hour's time to perform certain religious rites but the Coroner said he would give the death certificate if the body was removed to the residence of the deceased without any unnecessary delay.

The body was then removed by the labour leaders on a stretcher to Chinchpokli at the residence of the deceased whence it was taken to the last resting place in a procession by a large number of mill workers. The news of Rama's death spread like wild fire in the city and many mills were closed down in the afternoon as the workmen did not return to work. The workmen of the Gas Company also struck work as the Gas Company.

At the inquest the Coroner recorded identification evidence and adjourned further hearing. Medical evidence showed that death was due to gangrene of the lung and rupture of the left kidney as a result of gun shot.

LAW RELATING TO PARTNERSHIP

Amending Bill Introduced In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21. The Legislative Assembly held a sitting for half an hour when two Bills were referred to select committees, a third was passed and a fourth introduced, all without debate.

On the motion of Sir George Rainy the House referred the Indian Merchant Shipping Act amending Bill to a Select Committee.

Sir George Schuster next moved the consideration of the Bill to give effect to international conventions for suppression of counterfeiting currency, but told the House that if they desired a Select Committee on it as he had gathered from the notice paper, he had no objection to it.

On the motion of Dr. Ziauddin the House referred the Bill to a Select Committee.

AMENDING LAW ABOUT PARTNERSHIP

Sir George Rainy next moved the consideration of the Indian Ports Act Amendment Bill which was passed; and the House next allowed Sir Lancelot Graham to introduce a Bill to define and amend the law relating to partnership.

Sir Lancelot Graham detailing the history of the bill said that in pursuance of a resolution of the Government of India of March 24, 1930 a special committee with the Law Member as Chairman was appointed to amend and bring up to date the law relating to partnership. The Bill before the House, he said, followed the recommendations of that Committee.

The Assembly then rose for the day.—A. P.

BALLOT FOR ASSEMBLY DEBATE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21. A resolution advocating a policy of conciliation has been drawn by Mr. Gayaprasad Singh in a ballot held for the Assembly discussion on February 5. Dr. Ziauddin drew the second place with a motion regarding currency and exchange. The resolution of the Hindus at the next session in the name of Mr. Goswami Puri. Mr. Shahnai (Karachi) has the next resolution urging a rebate on salt while the fifth place has been assigned to Mr. Harbansingh's resolution urging the appointment of a committee to enquire into Sigun Gurudwara firing.—A. P.

FLAGRANT INJUSTICE DONE IN MOFUSSIL

'Accused's Non-Intervention No Cause For Injustice

"AMICUS CURIAE" FOR SUBHAS BOSE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21. Mr. Basu, senior advocate, appearing as Amicus Curiae asked Justices Lord Williams and S. K. Ghose presiding over the Criminal Appellate side to take judicial notice of the conviction of S. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mayor of Calcutta on a charge of disobeying the Dist. Magistrate's prohibitory order at a wayside station near Malda and to call for records of the case to see for themselves how flagrant injustice was being done in the mofussil. Basing his facts on newspaper report Mr. Basu pointed out that the main element of conviction under section 188 I P. C. namely destruction, annoyance or injury was wanting in the case. Justice Lord Williams: why does not the accused apply himself? Mr. Basu: "I do not know whether your lordships are judicially aware that in most of these cases the accused do not defend themselves but that is no reason why the law should not be properly administered. There are precedents when this High Court has proceeded on information merely. Their lordships, however, did not think it advisable to take action on a newspaper report which might be inaccurate and further they should not interfere in a matter in which the accused person did not make any grievance of it."

CALCUTTA CORPORATION ADJOURNS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, January 21. The Calcutta Corporation adjourned its meeting in the evening on account of the imprisonment of Mayor Subhas Chandra Bose.

S. Jnananjan Neezy, Congress Worker was arrested to-day it is alleged, being responsible for the distribution of a leaflet which had been seized by the police in a raid.

(DETAILS OF SUBAS' CASE, SEE PAGE 12.)

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN MADRAS.

7 Pickets Get Six Months.

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

Seven volunteers including two women who were arrested on January 13 in connection with picketing, were sentenced to six months, the women being awarded simple imprisonment and others rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

HAVOC OF FAMINE IN CHINA

400,000 SOLD AS SLAVES: 2,000,000 DIE OF HUNGER

LONDON, Jan. 20. Four hundred thousand people were sold in slavery and 2,000,000 died due to famine in the province of Shensi during the last few years, according to the Government Special Commissioner investigating the famine there.—Reuter.

KHARAG BAHADUR JAILED

Delhi Congress Office Raided

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

Kharag Bahadur Singh, who figured in the Hiralal Murder Case, for rescuing a Nepalese girl and who was subsequently sentenced in Dharasana raid was sentenced to-day to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or one and a half months' more rigorous imprisonment in default.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.
The police raided the Congress office last night and seized several packets of handbills on Independence Remembrance Day.

Eleven volunteers were arrested for picketing motor shop whose owner it is reported, owned a liquor shop.—A. P.

MR. K. KOHLI ACQUITTED

Charges Of Assisting Unlawful Association Fails

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

Mr. Krishandas Kohli, Manager of the "Hindustan Times," who was arrested last month for the alleged assistance to the Congress, which is an unlawful association was acquitted this morning by Mr. Isar, City Magistrate, the prosecution having failed to establish a case against him.

Mr. Hussan Hasim, the keeper of Jawahar Press was also similarly released.—A. P.

2 SIKHS CONVICTED

For Shouting And Singing.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, January 20. S. J. Balvir Singh and Sardar Singh, who were arrested yesterday, at the Jorabagan Police Court for causing obstruction to the public in discharging their duty by shouting and singing at the time, when the women pickets were being taken to the prison van were fined rupees 20 each or in default a week's simple imprisonment by the Hon. Magistrate of Jorabagan under the charges of trespassing into the Thana Compound and riotous conduct. The accused pleaded not guilty, but complained of an assault by the police.

"Light" Lathi Charge

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

Five volunteers resumed picketing of three shops in Godown Street to-day. A crowd collected and the police headed by Mr. Anantachari, Assistant Commissioner, arrived on the spot and asked the volunteers to disperse. The latter refusing, the police made a light lathi charge as a result of which two volunteers are reported to have received injuries. Police are patrolling the locality.—A. P.

First Cyclist To Cross Sahara

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Scout Master Davar and Szatyva-nik, world cycle tourists, arrived here from Jessore on push cycles. Mr. Davar's tour started from Bombay in January 1924. He has so far covered about 64,000 miles in the course of the last seven years, traversing 52 countries all over the world. The tourists have met and taken autographs from monarchs, presidents and other personalities including Mr. Hoover of U. S. A., ex-Czarina of Russia and ex-Kaiser of Germany (in exile). They are the first cyclists to cross the Sahara and the Amazon regions and to travel in Arctic up to Hamfest. They leave Calcutta on Monday next.—A. P.

THE INDIAN PRINCES

(Continued from page 6.)
mous letter to the Maharaja that while the Government would intervene in the affairs of the States when Imperial considerations demanded, it would as far as possible leave the internal affairs of the States strictly alone. The archives of the Political Department of the Government of India must have a gruesome tale to tell of complaints filed by citizens of the States about gross abuse and corruption and how a deaf ear was turned to them and the sacred principle of the State Sovereignty was at stake.

HELPLESS STATE SUBJECTS.
As Mr. Gauba points out, the subsidiary system introduced early in the history of British connection with India and the fact that the British Government is pledged by treaties to support and maintain the present rulers on their thrones deprives the unfortunate subjects even the luxury of a revolt, the very threat of which has acted as a check on all autocrats and autocracies, and which has time and again in history swept away those rulers who have given their kingly conscience a holiday and who have trampled upon the elementary rights of their subjects.

It would be monstrous, if when we are thinking of the future constitution and trying to place our own liberties on a secure footing, we were completely to ignore the interests of these unfortunate men who are the sons of the same soil and who claim the same country as their motherland. It is hopeful to note that some suggestions have been made that when the Federal Scheme is adopted there should be embodied in it a Declaration of Rights of the State subjects and also that a privy purse should be fixed and determined in the case of every Ruler.

VALUE OF MORE INTIMATE CONTACT.
If the choice is between leaving the Indian States all together out of the ambit of a Federated India, and allowing them to come in with their internal affairs beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Legislature, one would certainly choose the latter. For contact with modern institutions and modern ideas of government are bound to react upon the Rulers of the States and might induce them to emerge out of the medieval gloom and darkness in which they at present find themselves. Also the fact that not State officials, but Federal officers will be responsible for carrying out the policy determined by the Legislature with regard to Federal subjects will also help towards the bringing about of a better administration in these States. A common policy in matters pertaining to Railways, Currency, fiscal affairs will also tend to emphasise the essential unity of India.

Mr. Gauba has rendered a distinct public service by drawing attention in a cogent and lucid style to the plight in which the State subjects find themselves; the indifference of the British Government to their complaints, and the dangers that lurk in a hasty and un-considered alliance formed between British India and the India of the Highnesses.

DISOBEYING COMMAND

Seaman Jailed And Dismissed From Service

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Court-martial has opened at Devonport of able seaman "F. Gratton of 'Lucie' who is charged with disobeying the command to fall in on Sunday as part of "both watches for exercise," and also the command to fall in on the quarterdeck. Three other able seamen appear in the court-martial. Later, 26 others still detained in the barracks will be dealt with after decisions of the Court martial are promulgated.

The Prosecutor stated that only one able seaman obeyed the command. Others remained in the mess with the hatch secured from below. Lieut-Commander Hoskyns gave evidence that it was essential that the men should work on Sunday to get the ship ready

PICKETING IN PESHAWAR

Khilafat Secretary's Application Rejected

PESHAWAR, Jan. 20.

For breach of contract on the part of the local foreign cloth merchants picketing by volunteers from Charsadda was resumed here to-day at two centres resulting in the closing of some shops. Seven arrests were made.

Shah Mahmud Khan, Afghan Minister of War reached Khanadai in the course of his tour of Mazar-sharif Province.

Following the rejection of the transfer application of Allah Baksh Yusuf, Secretary, India Khilafat Committee, by the Judicial Commissioner, the Peshawar Khilafat Committee has telegraphed to the Viceroy urging the transfer of the case under Section 124 to some court outside the Frontier.—A. P.

"WOMEN DAY" AND "DAKORE FIRING DAY"

11 CULTIVATORS ARRESTED

(From a Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Jan. 21. On the 18th inst. 11 cultivators were suddenly arrested at Chikhotara, (Anand Taluka). These persons are not the residents of the village but had come to see some relatives. They were arrested under the new Instigation Ordinance. A boy was arrested at Nadiad on the 17th inst., with a bundle of District Congress Bulletins, and a man was arrested while reading the bulletin.

PROTEST DAYS.

The Kaira District is to observe the 21st and 22nd inst. as 'Women Day' and 'Dakore Firing Day' respectively. The first is to be observed as a protest against the beating of women by police. This has been arranged on account of the recent beating of Smt. Lilavati Ben, a resident of the Satyagraha Ashram, at Borsad Police Lock-up. The second day is to be observed against the firing resorted to by the police at Dakore on the 13th inst., on the Sholapur Day Procession.

FASTING FOR 'NO-TAX'.

On the 13th inst. 22 persons resorted to fasting at Utarsandha (Nadiad Taluka) in order to persuade the village people to join the 'No-Tax' campaign and they succeeded in their attempt after 3 days' fasting.

MURDERED MONEY-LENDER

9 Accused Acquitted

3 JAILED FOR VARYING TERMS

JALGAON, Jan. 20.

(BY MAIL).
The District and Sessions Judge, Jalgaon, delivered judgment on Monday in the case in which twelve persons were charged with murdering one Bapu, a money-lender, causing grievous hurt to two and abetment. The Prosecution alleged that the twelve accused, with the intention of committing the murders of Shripat and Bikhru, two money-lenders, went in broad daylight to the shop of Bikhru and there caused very serious injuries to Bapu, his guest, who died subsequently. Bikhru also received serious injuries necessitating treatment for a number of days at the hospital. The accused were alleged to have armed themselves with swords, daggers, spears, etc. The reasons for these murderous attacks were alleged to be the indebtedness of the accused to the two money lenders.

The Judge agreeing with the assessors acquitted nine of the accused, but convicted Shikari and Tukaram, two brothers, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced them to seven and three years' respectively. Shankar a third accused, was sentenced to six months' R. I.—A. P.

BIG BLAZE IN BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Jan. 21.

After fighting the flames for 20 minutes the Station Fire Brigade got under control a disastrous fire which broke out in a disastrous goods store in a crowded business centre. The cause of fire is suspected to be fusion of electric wires. The damage is estimated over Rs. 20,000.—A. P.

INDIAN GAIN AS LEAGUE'S MEMBER

Salter At Lucknow University

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

Sir Arthur Salter of the League of Nations addressed to-day a meeting at Bennet Hall of the Lucknow University on "India and the League of Nations." Pandit Jagatnarain, Vice-Chancellor, presided. Sir Arthur detailed the various achievements of the League and explained what India stood to gain by being a member of it. He stressed the point that all the present day problems were more or less international in character and required international co-operation for their adequate solution. The League of Nations

stood in the first place for world peace and a cordly for international co-operation.—A. P.

According to the Cabinet had tendered its resignation to the Shah who cabled to the Premier to form a new Cabinet. With the exception of a Portfolio of the Interior which has been given to Mansoor, the ex-Governor of Azerbaijan, all members of the new Cabinet are the same as of the last. Mr. Samy, former Minister in Iraq has been appointed Under-Secretary for Economics and Kazemi, Under-Secretary for Roads and Communications. The Cabinet was presented to the new Medjlis yesterday.—Reuter.

"Declaring Rival Bodies Unlawful"

WHAT SINGLE CONTROLLING AUTHORITY MEANS

Defects Of Cotton Committee's Proposals.

A WAY OUT OF THE IMPASSE.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

A further study of the recommendations of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee will throw more light on the grave situation which the cotton trade is likely to face in the near future.

NECESSITY OF A SINGLE AUTHORITY.

Under recommendation 3, the report states that Act XIV of 1922 established the East India Cotton Association as the sole controlling authority for transactions in cotton in Bombay City and provided that all transactions which concerned any bye-laws made by the Association with the sanction of the Governor in Council would be void. The Committee is unanimously of opinion that it is essential for the well-being of the cotton trade of Bombay that forward dealings in cotton should be under the control of a single body. The Act of 1922 is in their opinion to this extent defective—that it does not provide for the exclusion of other associations purporting to deal in or to control forward contracts. The Committee therefore recommends that steps should be taken to prevent the setting up of any rival association purporting to deal in or to control forward business by declaring such associations to be illegal under the Act.

WHERE THE COMMITTEE FAILED.

It may be said that it is absolutely necessary that not only forward business in cotton but also ready cotton business should be placed under a single controlling authority. In fact, the whole cotton trade should be solely handed over to the East India Cotton Association, provided it is prepared to meet the general requirements of trade and admit rival association within its fold. As it is, the recommendation of the Committee hits the Mahajan Association and other forms of business known as Indore Dhara and Katcha Candy.

In this connection, it is painful to note that the Committee had entirely ignored to trace the history of "small-unit" business which has been successfully carried on by the rival bodies. It may be mentioned that such business has been in practice in Bombay for several decades and the step-motherly treatment towards this business, has failed to achieve the best result of the Cotton Act of 1922.

BANE OF EXCLUSION.

This act is not defective; but the exclusion of a large number of traders under the above act is solely responsible for the existence of other rival associations. Instead of trying for co-operation, attempts were made to crush such business bodies and even the well-known Katcha Candy case did not bring the desired effect. Business on a small unit of bales is a necessity. It is this necessity which always encourages such business which is as bona fide as the operations of the East India Cotton Association. India is the second largest cotton producing country, and it requires a broad market for the stabilization of cotton prices. The economic condition of the masses in this country prohibits the average man to deal in units of 100 bales contract. A contract of this volume, in the case of operators, with limited means makes it impossible to average purchases and sales up, thus involving compulsory closing down in many cases. In the absence of sufficient holding power, the forward business takes the form of a gamble and prevents the healthy growth of cotton trade. In this connection it may be mentioned that even in the richest country of the world like the United States of America, the unit of trading in cotton has been lowered to 50 bales. It is a pity that custodians of the cotton trade in Bombay could not see beyond their own interest. The real remedy is the lowering of the unit of cotton

NO CONSTRUCTIVE BASIS.

Thus, the recommendation of the Committee does not provide the required constructive basis and looks like a desperate attempt to stop the business of the rival associations. If the Government wisely reduces the unit to 20 or 25 bales, the whole question will be solved to the general satisfaction of all and would have the desired effect. The fear of undue increase in the number of tenders is unfounded; due safeguard will be found in placing some reasonable discount off the price of cotton tendered against a small unit contract. This is the true solution of the whole problem, upon which depends the future of Bombay's cotton trade.

INDIAN GAIN AS LEAGUE'S MEMBER

Salter At Lucknow University

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

Sir Arthur Salter of the League of Nations addressed to-day a meeting at Bennet Hall of the Lucknow University on "India and the League of Nations." Pandit Jagatnarain, Vice-Chancellor, presided. Sir Arthur detailed the various achievements of the League and explained what India stood to gain by being a member of it. He stressed the point that all the present day problems were more or less international in character and required international co-operation for their adequate solution. The League of Nations

contract to 20 or 25 bales which the East India Cotton Association has failed to do. It is this negligence on the part of the East India Cotton Association which is mainly responsible for the existence of rival associations.

SMALL UNIT IS NECESSITY.

Not only this, but every now and then members of the East India Cotton Association were reported to be doing extensive forward business in rival associations and the Board failed to bring the law-breakers to books. One may view the small-scale business in any way, but it is a necessity and such business-men must have an honourable place in the East India Cotton Association. Merely by declaring these associations unlawful, the purpose will not be served. Business on a smaller scale is bound to continue even if there be a law prohibiting such forward dealings. There are thousands of people who are engaged in this business for years together, and to deprive them of their legitimate livelihood will be generally condemned. Looking from the constructive point of view business on a smaller scale will extend long-felt franchise of doing business through the members of the East India Cotton Association. This defect of absence of provision for smaller unit business, has made it absolutely impossible for cotton growers and middlemen to take advantage of hedging cotton. This defect is greatly responsible for undue cheapness of Indian cotton in comparison with foreign cotton, as it forbids widening of the market and does not provide any hedging facility.

NOT SPECULATION.

The main object of forward business is to provide facilities of hedging and not encourage rash speculation. In this connection, the Committee under the caption "Unit of Cotton" para number 19 states as under—

In regard to the unit of tender, it has been proposed by the growers' representatives that the unit should be as low as 25 bales. It is objected to this that such a small unit might encourage speculation and would certainly unduly increase the number of tenders. We agree that the unit may conveniently be reduced to 50 bales.

COTTON GROWERS' JUSTIFIED.

It appears that the Committee has taken care to note objections from those members of the Committee who have perhaps no other interest but their own. The representatives of cotton growers rightly proposed for a unit of 25 bales, because this would enable thousands of middlemen and cotton growers to take advantage of Bombay market. If the committee carefully considered this question by a right comparison of the economic condition of this country with that of the United States of America and extensive dealing facilities provided in New Orleans, New York, Chicago, Liverpool and Havre for American cotton crop, the proposal of cotton growers' representatives would have been automatically solved the whole question of a single controlling authority in Bombay's cotton trade.

NO CONSTRUCTIVE BASIS.

Thus, the recommendation of the Committee does not provide the required constructive basis and looks like a desperate attempt to stop the business of the rival associations. If the Government wisely reduces the unit to 20 or 25 bales, the whole question will be solved to the general satisfaction of all and would have the desired effect. The fear of undue increase in the number of tenders is unfounded; due safeguard will be found in placing some reasonable discount off the price of cotton tendered against a small unit contract. This is the true solution of the whole problem, upon which depends the future of Bombay's cotton trade.

INDIAN GAIN AS LEAGUE'S MEMBER

Salter At Lucknow University

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

Sir Arthur Salter of the League of Nations addressed to-day a meeting at Bennet Hall of the Lucknow University on "India and the League of Nations." Pandit Jagatnarain, Vice-Chancellor, presided. Sir Arthur detailed the various achievements of the League and explained what India stood to gain by being a member of it. He stressed the point that all the present day problems were more or less international in character and required international co-operation for their adequate solution. The League of Nations

SASTRI READS THE BAROMETER.

Plea For Political Amnesty.

LONDON, Jan. 21. The Harcourt Room in the House of Commons was the scene of a most striking dinner when the Liberal Party of Britain entertained Indian Liberal members of the Round Table Conference. Mr. Isaac Foot presided, and the gathering included all Liberal leaders, with the exception of Sir John Simon who was prevented by previous engagement from attending. The features of the function were the pronouncement by Mr. Lloyd George, and the most striking appeal by Rt. Hon. Sastri for amnesty to political prisoners in India.

GOAL IS A LONG WAY OFF. Mr. Lloyd George, responding to the toast of India proposed by the Marquess of Lothian, after eulogising the adroit chairmanship of Mr. John Simon who was distinguished by the presence of Lord Reading, declared that he was impressed by the remarkable power and statesmanship with which the cause of India had been presented at the Conference. He stressed that they must not rejoice prematurely; the goal was a long way off. Although they had only finished the first part of the journey, the important fact was that they had reached the end together. If they failed to keep step in the next twelve months, it would be difficult to recreate the opportunity. There would be difficulties both in India and Britain, but if all went well in India, he was convinced that public opinion in Britain, without distinction of party, would be prepared to go the whole length of the Conference proposals in meeting the aspirations of their Indian fellow subjects.

Nothing comparable to the Round Table Conference had ever been attempted by peaceable means. It was an effort to establish by conference and consensus in a country of many races and religions freedom and unity which had been only attained by anguished conflicts. He emphasised that Britain's attitude towards India was that of trusteeship of the great Empire. We rather than Empire, where a Federation of free peoples, thereby adding stature and might. Until that was accomplished, we had responsibility not to break of the Commonwealth of Nations which was essential for the future peace and progress of the world. There was no question, whether an alien race should invade another's territory and exercise dominion by force. It was a question, whether after attaining supreme power in India for generations, they should throw in hand precipitately, without taking the most careful thought of what would ensue.

The Hesitation was no retraction of the capacity of Indians for self-government, but was merely due to fearless recognition of facts. If they abandoned responsibilities in a hurry and anarchy ensued, history would cry shame on their recklessness. Effective but must be real and effective on both sides. If the people of India brought great special gifts to the Councils of British Confederation, it would strengthen the power and splendour of the Empire.

NO GOING BACK. Mr. Lloyd George was followed by other responses to the toast. Lord Reading stressed amid loud cheers, that the step the Conference had taken, could never be retraced. He said that the people of Britain would rise to the lead given them and assert their views with no uncertain voice.

Rt. Hon. Sastri, recalling the speech at the Imperial Conference of 1923 in which Mr. Lloyd George laid down that the Empire was not White Empire, said that he had occasion several times to quote the statement in South Africa to a people who believed that the Empire was white, and meant to maintain white civilisation against the rest of the world. Mr. Sastri proceeded to say that they had just concluded a miracle in political achievement, but that was the only part of the story.

PLEA FOR POLITICAL AMNESTY. In India, they had been conducting a peaceful struggle under the guidance of one who believed in non-violence. They had borne great sacrifices. To-day there were over thirty thousand men and women in jail in India. (Voices: Several thousand.) Pangs of distress as gently as they themselves who had been to school and colleges read the same classics and imbibed the same ideas, evolved at the hands of the police who did not have the police who multicoloured and order against great angry people living in their bodies. These were not things to be forgotten. They were adding to their troubles in a way which could not be imagined. The situation in India, to which the work accomplished during the past year would be the best possible under ordinary conditions

was such that he feared even the miracle achieved would not go down. Mr. Sastri eloquently affirmed that if the work of the Conference was to be appraised at its true worth and bring peace and contentment, it could only be, if they called into consultation those whose fortunes of politics had deprived of their liberty. He knew that amnesty given to so many people might make difficulties of its own and might possibly leave the situation worse than it was to-day. He did not under-rate the difficulties, but they must be faced. He did not believe that British statesmanship was unequal to them. There were many present who had contributed greatly to the success of the conference. He believed, they would regret it all their lives, if they risked undoing what had been achieved. The only remedy which offered some chance of leaving India and enabling them to complete their mighty work, was to set free those whose free counsel and free co-operation were essential conditions to the success of the work begun with such promise. He appealed to those present with influence to bring about what was so vital to the completion of their work. (Loud applause.)

SAFARI JUBILANT. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru believed that the unity of India was born in London. He urged that there should be no more talk of loss of dominion. They retained the Dominion with newer affections and attachments which would grow in strength and vitality. The Maharaja of Nawanagar regretted that the Conference had not occurred earlier, whereby many misunderstandings would have been avoided. He declared that but for Lord Reading's great stand on the critical day, the Conference would have been a complete failure.

The Marquess of Lothian, proposing the toast, stressed that the ugly thing called colour prejudice did not rear its head for a single instant at the Conference. He believed that safeguards which were inherent in the British Commonwealth of Nations would be effective, and pointed out that India was a member of the Imperial Conference and would have the right every four years to raise the question whether the safeguards were properly observed.—Reuter.

"INDIA ASKS NO MORE"

"SETTLE RELIGIOUS RIVALRIES"

LONDON, January 20. Rugby.—The "Times" says: The keynote of the whole statement made by the Prime Minister was obviously a sincere determination that the good work of the Conference should go forward, that its Committees should continue to co-operate and above all, that its spirit should persist. Neither the British delegates between whom there is no longer any material difference of opinion, nor the Indian visitors, who had hailed Lord Peel's statesmanlike utterance yesterday morning with genuine appreciation, can feel anything but satisfaction with the last days proceedings at St. James' Palace. It was a very proper climax to the nine weeks spent in collecting material of the highest value for use in framing a Constitution for India, embodying substantial measures of agreement on the main ground plan and many helpful indications on points of detail to be further pursued.

"INDIA ASKS NO MORE." The "Daily Herald" says: that the Prime Minister's statement offers responsible self-government which is surely that very substance of independence for which Mr. Gandhi asks. "Britain offers no less. Surely, India asks no more. Surely, Indians will not disregard that substance in the struggle for that. There is more hope for India's future than there had been for many weary months." That is the supreme achievement of the Conference.

"SETTLE RELIGIOUS RIVALRIES"

The "Manchester Guardian" says: The Conference has cleared the air. The way is clear now to all that India wants. But Indians themselves must work at creating their Constitution, creating it in the sense of giving it form. The principle of independence is finished with and details have become all important. There can be no All-India constitution until the Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Christian are satisfied that they will have an adequate part in it. Indian members of the Minorities Sub-Committee must go back determined in the shortest possible time to settle

DEPORTATION OUT OF BOMBAY.

Are Police Chief's Orders Absolute?

A very important judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court while acquitting one Anna Withoba, who was put up before the Magistrate, for returning to Bombay in contravention of the order of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, deporting him from Bombay under Sec. 27 of the Bombay City Police Act.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Phiroze J. Shroff, instructed by Mr. P. Y. Phadtare appeared for the accused.

COURT'S JURISDICTION

The defence pleader admitted that the accused had returned to Bombay in contravention of the Commissioner's order, but contended that he was justified in disobeying it as the Commissioner had not properly exercised his discretion in making that order.

Mr. Spencer contended that under the Bombay City Police Act the Commissioner's discretion to make an order of deportation against a person was absolute and the court had no power to go into it. Mr. Spencer cited authorities in support of his contention.

Mr. Shroff cited a case reported in 7 Bombay Law Reporter, 61, to support his argument.

The Magistrate held that the Court's jurisdiction to go behind the Commissioner's order was not absolutely barred.

Sub-Inspector Tayde and Inspector Lyons attached to the Lamington Road Police Station in their evidence stated the reasons why the accused had been put before the Commissioner for an order of deportation.

JUDGMENT

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla in the course of his judgment said:—

On the 9th September last the accused was arrested on suspicion at Bhuleswar by a police constable and taken to the Princess Street Police Station where inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that he was a deportee. On the 10th September he was placed before me to answer a charge under Section 128 of the City of Bombay Police Act in that he returned to Bombay within 2 years from the date of deportation without proper permission from the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Shroff argued the case for the accused and cited numerous authorities to show that in the interests of justice orders made by persons vested with powers similar to those exercised by the Commissioner of Police should be tested by Courts of Law to satisfy themselves that they were neither arbitrary nor unjust.

The accused in support of his defence called several witnesses to show that he is not a disreputable man as it is sought to be made out by the prosecution, and on considering their evidence it appears to me that he works at the pan-shop owned by his mother and that he is not in the habit of extorting money from people; there is no proper evidence to show that he is in the habit of committing assaults, or in any way harassing people. In my opinion the order made by the Commissioner of Police cannot stand and therefore the charge under Section 128, cannot be sustained. I therefore order the accused to be acquitted.

Rugby.—Under Secretary for Air, Montagu stated in Commons that proposals of Imperial Airways for the extension of service between England and India to Australia had after examination been forwarded to Government in Australia, India and the Straits Settlements for consideration.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Sir Walter Nicholson, hitherto Secretary to Air Ministry, has become Government Director of Imperial Airways. An appointment of C. L. Rutledge, hitherto at Air Ministry, to effect from Tuesday.—B. O. W.

this problem of rival religious communities. That will be a large step forward.

"END IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE"

The Daily Telegraph says: The crucial stage of Indian co-operation has been opened in the enormous task of completing the edifice of Indian constitutional reform. It is a stage which even at best, cannot but be prolonged. The end of it is quite impossible to foresee. But there has been a favourable beginning to that phase, for which the Simon Commission prepared the way.—B. O. W.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF MRS CURTIS

Statement By Accused

LAHORE, Jan. 20. The trial of Sajjan Singh, (24), the alleged assassin of Mrs. Curtis, commenced this morning in Borstal Jail two miles outside the city, before Mr. Lewis, the Magistrate.

Captain Curtis's bearer, Noor-mohammad, deposed that on 13th January at two in the afternoon while in pantry he heard yelling of Mrs. Curtis. Going out he found the accused Sajjansingh striking Mrs. Curtis with a sword. He tried to intervene, but was attacked and was slightly wounded. He thereupon raised a hue and cry. The accused then rushed on the two daughters of Mrs. Curtis, who were playing in the compound. Mrs. Curtis ran out of her residence in her wounded state and took away her elder daughter who also had been wounded.

LYING IN A POOL OF BLOOD.

Mr. K. B. Iqbal, the Superintendent of the Power House, said that while passing by Capt. Curtis' bungalow, he saw the accused attacking the two daughters of Capt. Curtis with a sword. Witness heard groans of Mrs. Curtis who was lying in a pool of blood. He telephoned to the British Military Hospital for medical aid and along with others chased and caught the accused.

Capt. Curtis giving evidence said his wife was 33 years of age. On the 13th instant in response to a telephone call, he returned to his bungalow and found Majors Kocher and Burdon and others attending to the wounds of his wife. The floor of the whole bungalow was in a mess of blood. His wife died the same evening. The witness had never seen the accused except that morning. He urged the Court to conclude the proceedings early as owing to the serious condition of his daughters and the present state of his mind owing to the death of Mrs. Curtis, he had been directed to proceed to England immediately.

ACCUSED SURRENDERS.

Sohnal, the constable, said he had heard the cries of somebody in the police station that a lady and her children had been attacked, and that the assailant was bolting away. He ran out and found the accused throwing

Will There Be General Amnesty?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21. The lobby correspondent of the Associated Press says that question of amnesty to political prisoners is being actively considered by the Viceroy who alone possesses prerogative on behalf of the Crown to exercise the clemency.—A. P.

Rugby.—The King has approved the appointment of Sir Francis Lindley, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Lisbon to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Tokio.—B. O. W.

away his sword and surrendering himself for arrest. Mehraralkhan, the Sub-Inspector of Police, said he recovered from the possession of the accused a leaflet in Gurmukhi script which he had purchased the sword from a shop in Amritsar. The witness went to Amritsar and found a voucher in the name of the accused in the shop.

Inspector Ali Hussain deposed that the accused on 27th June was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for picketing a liquor shop on behalf of the Congress.

Other witnesses mainly corroborated the above statements.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Sajjan Singh then made a statement in the course of which he said he came from his village to kill the Colonel of the Lahore Cantonment, but he was wrongly directed to Curtis's residence. So he entered it to kill him. At first he inflicted a wound with his kirpan on Mrs. Curtis and went inside the bungalow to find the Englishman, but he did not find him. In his rage he struck several blows on Mrs. Curtis and her children. He tried to kill the children, because children had been killed by Europeans in Jallianwala Bagh and Peshawar, but then it struck him that killing children was not good. So he ran away in search of a male. He said he was convicted for picketing, but not on behalf of the Congress.

The accused said he had a firm conviction that after the Seesam firing, no true Sikh would remain quiet. The case was adjourned.—A. P.

BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1).

in a house at Kharakva to settle a dispute going on between the Congress volunteers and those who were in charge of payments. According to Mr. Spencer some of the Congress volunteers "had not been paid their dues" and the dispute was fixed for settlement at 12 noon at the above place.

The Congress owned two rooms on the third floor of a building in Kharakva. The rooms were standing in the name of one Kantilal Ishwardas who was either a fictitious person or a nonentity. Inspector Gole accompanied by some officers repaired to the place when according to the prosecution the accused "ran" out of the room on the first floor along with the volunteers. The accused were ultimately arrested in a room in the same building which was a Mess Club.

The accused were then searched and on the person of the first accused was found a list showing the names of some volunteers and Rs. 33 in cash. On the person of the second accused was found some visiting cards which gave his house address. His residence was then searched and a proscribed book was recovered by the police.

Mr. Spencer said that he had evidence to show that the volunteers had been called to meet at the above place by previous arrangement.

Inspector Gole then gave evidence. He said that he went to the building at Kharakva. When he entered the lane near the Bullion Exchange Building he saw a man running into the house where the meeting was being held. Later he saw the accused coming out of a room on the first floor and going on the second. He also followed the accused and arrested them in a private club.

Shantaram Narayan Chaudh, next witness, said that he was a resident of Sawantwadi. He became a Congress volunteer and was called for picketing Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company.

Mr. Spencer: Were you paid anything by the Congress?

Witness: Nothing.

STAYING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

Continuing witness stated that after his release from jail on December 27 witness was staying in the Congress Camp at Parsi Galli. Some released prisoners had made

an application to the Congress authorities for financial help, to enable them to go to their native places. There was no reply put a meeting was called at which the two accused were present. Before the meeting had concluded the police went there and arrested the accused. Achut Ramchandra Kamat, formerly a Congress volunteer, said that he saw a large number of people collected near the building and gave the information to the police.

Krishna Bhiva Savant, another Congress volunteer, said that the meeting was called at the Congress Camp, but he had seen both the accused for the first time. He did not know their names.

The rent-collector of the building also gave evidence.

The Magistrate said that from the evidence adduced by the prosecution it appeared that the accused were seen coming out of a room used for the purposes of the Congress and that they were present at an important meeting held to consider the question of Congress volunteers engaged in picketing which was one of the operations of that unlawful body. He therefore framed charges, against the accused under Section 17, Clauses 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE

The accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. Narayan Iyer strongly protested against the imputation made by the Police Prosecutor that on seeing the police they ran out of the room.

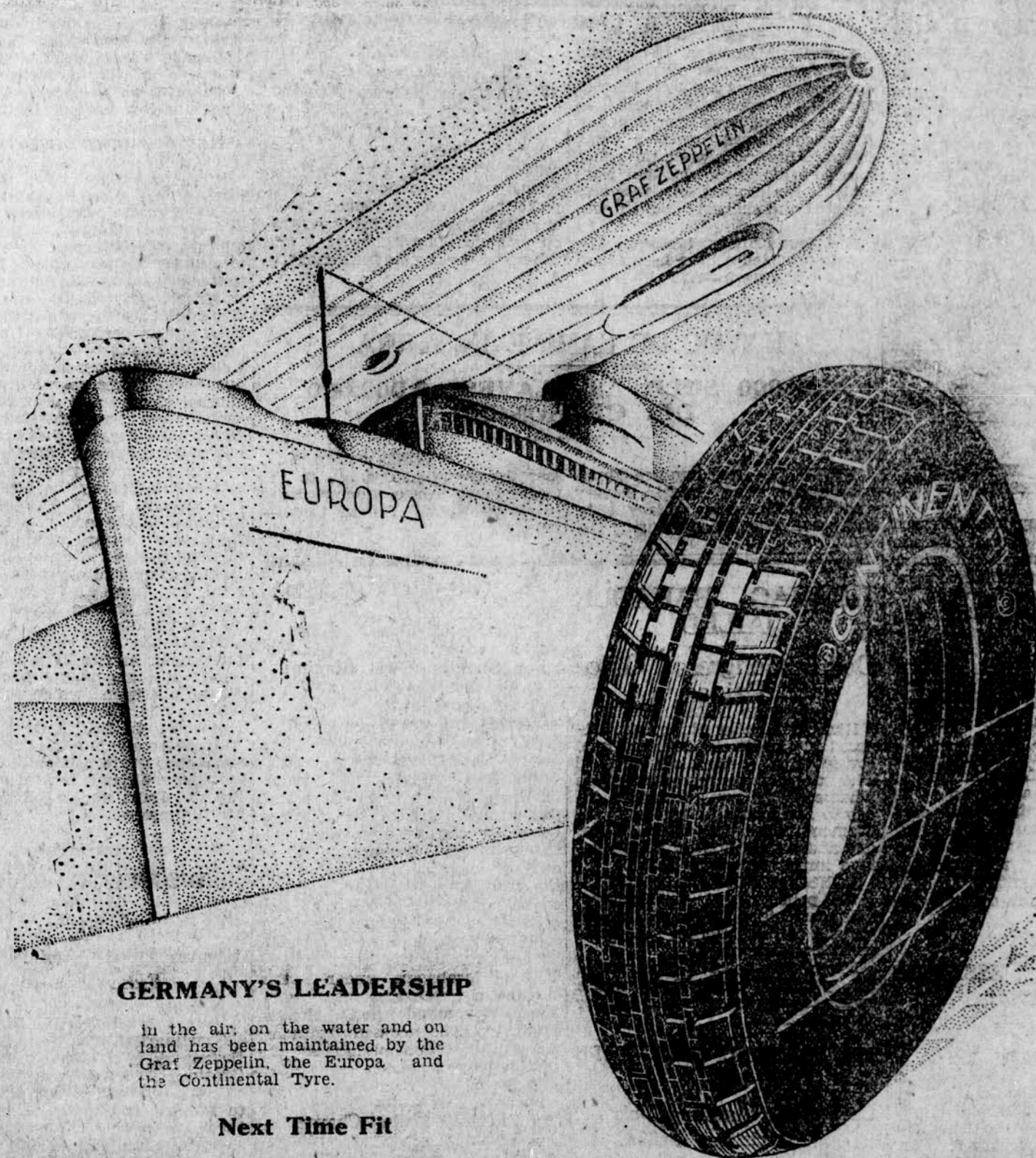
The Magistrate: Did you come out of the room hurriedly?

Mr. Narayan Iyer: Not in the least. We walked as any other ordinary person walks.

The Magistrate noted down the objection.

Mr. Abid Ali said that Inspector Gole's evidence that a whistle was recovered from his person was not borne out by the documentary evidence because the whistle was found in his house and the "parch-nama" taken thereon was submitted as an exhibit. "I am only pointing this out to show you to what extent this farce is being carried on", he added.

Judgment was reserved till Thursday.



GERMANY'S LEADERSHIP

In the air, on the water and on land has been maintained by the Graf Zeppelin, the Europa and the Continental Tyre.

Next Time Fit

Continental

Germany's Best Tyre

"IE LATHI CHARGE IS MADE, OUR BODIES SHALL BE THERE"

Muslim M. L. C's Warning To Government

"STICK TO NON-VIOLENCE AT ALL COSTS"

—MR. J. N. R. MEHTA

(From A Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Jan. 18.
Speaking on the main resolution at Wednesday's public meeting at the Khalkidina Hall, held under the presidency of Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mr. Mir Mohammad Baluch, M.L.C., said:—
"I support whole heartedly the resolution moved by Lala Jashwantrao. I am very much grieved that such lathi charges should have been made in Karachi. I did not expect that the Criminal Law Amendment Act would be applied to the city of Karachi. I specially did not expect that this step would be taken by a Government which had called Indians to its country with the object of handing over the reins of the Government to them and when talks of peace were going on. I had hoped that the Commissioner-in-Sind who had hitherto prevented the application of this Act to Karachi would do so in future. I expected that this would be done at least till the next sessions of the Indian National Congress in Karachi was held, to enable the discussion therein of the offer of the scheme of Government decided at the Round Table Conference. We hoped that the Government would collect the National leaders now in Jail and give them an opportunity to confer with them about the decisions made at the Round Table Conference and arrive at some settlement. But it is very regretful that the Government by its last Sunday's lathi charges has dashed all such hopes to the ground. I was sitting in my house last Sunday evening when I got the information about the lathi charge. I at once hurried to the scene, gave away my motor car to take the injured to the hospital, and I Mr. Hiralal Gantra and other friends managed by means of ambulance cars, stretchers, coats and every other available manner to remove the large number of injured people to the Gandhi Hospital and to the Epidemic Hospital, which was also immediately put at the disposal of the injured. The sight which I witnessed, was a touching one. Every Karachi and Sindhi citizen must have felt a pang of conscience that now was the time to jump into the field of battle and lay down before the lathis. I cannot understand what benefit the Government does get out of lathi charges. Does the Government want to try its might against the youth of India? The Viceroy stated that no good will result from repression. The British leaders also state that if you adopt coercive methods, India will get out of your control. Then why is a different policy adopted in Karachi? Why is such repression resorted to here? Government can be carried on only by the consent of the ruled and by showing love and sympathy to them. It cannot be carried on by resorting to lathis. I trust that the Commissioner-in-Sind and his advisers will not repeat the mistake of last Sunday.
"If, however, the lathi charge is made again, our bodies shall also be there. Last Sunday's lathi charges had inflamed the hearts of the Mussalman youths. The Government must understand that we both Hindus and Mahomedans belong to the same soil,

same blood and breathe the same air. All Indians, whether Hindus or Mohammedans or Parsis, will be one and give our lives below the lathis. It is 150 years since English Government commenced ruling the country, but it is surprising that they have not yet understood the mind and the religious inclination of the people. India to-day contains 22 crores of people Hindus who rise up in revolt if any injury is done even to the dumb animals. It is shameful that lathis are now showered on the people, who protect even animals, etc., (Shame Shame). If the Government possesses any wisdom it should call immediately the leaders and give up the charge of the country to them. I say this with a sincere heart. If the Government has any sense it should immediately withdraw the Criminal Law Amendment Act and should order the prevention of such lathi charges. The political work here has been going on peacefully for the last 9 or 10 months. Let the British Government itself tell us to have liberty. Then we will give a willing send-off to the Commissioner.

STICK TO NON-VIOLENCE AT ALL COSTS

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, the President of the Municipality before putting the resolution to vote made a short forceful speech as follows:—

"All of us may not be Satyagrahis, all of us may not be able to take part in the unlawful assembly, but this much is certain that all of us are determined to see our country free. All of us must take to Swadeshi, eat Hindustani articles, drink Hindustani drinks and use Hindustani goods. That alone can do much to free India. I may be able to behold the blood of my brothers and sisters flowing out, but what I am prepared to see now is our Indian sisters and brothers being disrespected as is being done now.

Standing below the picture of Mahatma Gandhi hanging above in the hall I beseech you all not to harbour hatred in your heart. Keep confidence in non-violence. The hand of God is with you. The time of India's freedom is come. Having seen the troubles of my brothers, I now pray to God to give us courage to bear our troubles patiently and to give enough sense even to those who beat us to desist from doing so. I do not want the Englishmen to be killed. They are now resorting to beating as their heads have gone weak. I do not want the Englishmen to go mad, but what I want is that my country should be free. I have seen the blood of my sisters flowing and in the name of Mahatma Gandhi. I request you all to be non-violent throughout under all provocations. I have considered much over this. Ahimsa is our religion. Ahimsa is our saviour. Ahimsa alone will give us freedom. Mr. Jamshed then shouted Mahatma-ki-Jai, Hindu-Mussalman-ki-Jai, Bharat Mata-ki-Jai and asked the people to repeat, which they did with one voice.

USE OF SWADSHI GOODS ADVOCATED

At Sanatan Dharma Conference In Allahabad

(From A Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.
This year the All-India Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha Conference met near the Conference of the Holy Ganges and the Jamuna on the Magh Mahal grounds. The actual work of the Conference commenced from the 14th instant. On the 17th Gopwami Jivandas, Pt. Radheya Shastri, Pt. Nagendra Nath Upadhyaya, and Pt. Raja Rama delivered very interesting lectures before a huge gathering. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya was to preside on the 18th instant, but owing to ill health he could not come. In his absence Shree Gayatri Mahamaj was voted to the chair.
The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—
"This meeting enjoins on every Indian to abstain from intoxicants, because it is against the

principles of every religion of the world, and also injurious to health and prosperity."

"This meeting requests every Indian to make less use of leather articles as far as possible to minimise cow slaughter in India and thus promote its prosperity."

"This meeting resolves that only Swadeshi articles and hand-made Swadeshi cloth should be used in each and every temple, and that under all circumstances (1) the idols and the temple within and without should be decorated by hand-made Swadeshi cloth exclusively (2) the 'Pujari' should be in pure Swadeshi hand-made clothes, and (3) the visitors should go to temples and holy places in pure hand-made Swadeshi clothes."

This meeting is of opinion that the order of the District Judge of Peshawar, regarding destruction of the temple of Raghunathjee in Peshawar, is unjust and deals a direct blow to the religious sentiments of the whole Sanatan India, and requests the Governor, General of India and the Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces to withdraw the order

as quickly as possible, so that there should be no religious provocations among the Hindus."
"This meeting requests every Indian to use exclusively pure Khaddar."

18 LADIES ARRESTED AT BELGAUM.

For Defying Magistrate's Ban

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, January 19.
Yesterday morning about 60 ladies were going in a procession for the weekly national flag salutation when one police lorry arrived and arrested Shrinath Laxmibai Sohani, Gangubai Sohani, Kashibai Gadre, Laxmibai Joshi, Smt. Narayanrao Joshi's wife, Satyabhamabai Prabhu, Mankubai Gunjkar, Kamalabai Gunjkar, Kamalabai Nalk, Yellubai Patil, Tarabai Joshi, Muktabai Shirodkar, Gangabai Phalnikar, Shantabai Kowadkar, Yemabai Dharwadkar, Parvatibai Kajrekar, Durgabai Kajrekar, Shaantabai Nadkarni and Tulshabai Anik-hindi took them to the police station, and let them off on bail. Their case is to come up to-day.

Other ladies continued the procession, saluted the national flag and dispersed. They were also ready for arrest, but the lorry could not accommodate them all. Another procession started exactly at 6.30 specially for defying the Magisterial order prohibiting the procession, and paraded important streets and arrived at the Tilak Chowk, saluted the National Flag, and dispersed. After their dispersing, the police arrived and tried to snatch the national flag, but the matter passed off. Great sensation prevails in the city.

The Municipal meeting, fixed on the 8th was adjourned to the 15th, owing to Mowlana Moham-medal's death, but again adjourned "sine die" on account of the Sholapur leaders' execution and consequent lathi charge at Belgaum, condole resolutions were passed and forwarded to their relatives.

HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT REACHED.

No Foreign Cloth At Porbander

In response to the urgent call from the local Picketing Mandal, Smt. Manilal Kothari arrived here on the 14th morning. As a result of his conversations with the cloth merchants, in which Seth Vithaldas Bhanji Lavji, Seth Devidas Ghevariah, and Seth Dharamdas took active part. The settlement was reached on Friday evening, according to which cloth merchants agreed (1) not to import foreign cloth till the Congress Resolution of boycott is in force, (2) not to sell present stocks (valued about a lakh and a half) till 5th May. Stocks of foreign cloth are being packed up since yesterday with marks of the Picketing Mandal, which will have authority to inspect them at any time.

Tapas Committee is formed of eight members, four from the Picketing Mandal, two from the local "Mahajan", and two from the Cloth Merchants' Association, with Seth Bhanji Lavji as president and Mr. Manchershia Wadia (a leading merchant) and Smt. Chotalal Mankad as secretaries, appointed to enforce the above agreement.

Smt. Kothari received Rs. 251 and Rs. 101 for national work from the two cloth merchants, viz., Seth Dhirajlal Kalyanji and Seth Jethabhai Odhavji. The stocks of foreign cloth having been cleared and packed up in the Market, the local cloth market is now turned into a swadeshi bazaar, which was declared open yesterday afternoon by Smt. Manilal Kothari at the request of the cloth merchants amidst scenes of enthusiasm. All the Hindu and Muslim merchants got their shops opened at the hands of Smt. Manilal Kothari. Smt. Manilal Kothari in the course of his speech expressed an appreciation of the spirit of sacrifice shown by the cloth merchants and hoped that swadeshi will spread in the territories of Porbandar state through this bazaar.

Seth Devidas Ghevariah, addressing the gathering expressed heartfelt thanks of the general public to Smt. Manilal Kothari for his successful efforts and congratulated both the cloth merchants and the local "Picketing Mandal" for the satisfactory and honourable settlement of a situation which only few days ago threatened to assume serious aspects.

"LAST LINK IN CHAIN OF PROSECUTION"

Hotel Majestic Case

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, resumed on Friday last further hearing in the case in which Mr. H. D. Billimoria, the Lessee of the Hotel Majestic is

charged with the theft of ten electric bulbs, (500 C.P.) valued at Rs. 185, two electro-plated dishes, a fork and a spoon, twenty tea-spoons and few other articles all collectively valued at Rs. 327-4-0, alleged to have been handed over by him to Mr. H. B. Guddar, who is now in charge of the hotel.

The prosecution examined two more witnesses and concluded their case. Mr. H. D. Billimoria pleaded not guilty to the charge and reserved his statement. Mr. H. B. Guddar appeared for the prosecution. Mr. J. D. Daver, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Frank Oliver defended the accused.

SOLICITOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. D. P. Sethna, a solicitor of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla said that while acting as Attorney for Mr. H. B. Guddar he saw Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little & Co. by appointment and while there refused to accede to the request of the accused to remove some furniture he wanted to remove, as Mr. Guddar could not give any such permission since by an arrangement with Currimbhoy's they were handing over the hotel together with all goods handed in by Mr. Billimoria to the Guddars, to the Currimbhoy Baronetcy Trust, on the 1st October 1930. This was on the 24th September, the day of the incident, and in spite of this the accused removed the articles, which he said belonged to him and he must be allowed to take away.

COMPLAINANT UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Ardeshtir H. Guddar, the complainant was then cross-examined by Mr. Daver. He said that the cheque for Rs. 1,000 was due to him at the time he advised his father to advance Rs. 2 lakhs. He said the accused may have paid Rs. 1,000 to his wife. He also said that he always treated the accused well at his house, while he had to pay for Sandwiches and Sodas in the Hotel Majestic.

He further said that both he and his father were businessmen and were able to find out who was a businessman. He admitted that he had a look into the affairs of the accused and was satisfied that the Hotel was doing a roaring business while the W. I. T. C. Contract was a very lucrative one and he went to the Race-course after the loan was given, to see how lucrative the business was. Although Mr. Billimoria was pressing for the advance witness was not put on his guard.

"FALSE CHARGE"

At this stage the Magistrate asked Counsel what the trend of his questions was.

Mr. Daver replied that he wanted to show the motive of the prosecution; this case was the last link in the chain of High Court Suits, Police Court Cases and other litigation started by the Guddars to force his client to surrender all his businesses to the Guddars. The articles alleged to be stolen did not come under the contract. The fiasco at the 24th September was prearranged and why, he asked, was Mr. Sethna, a Solicitor, on the platform at midnight, if it was not pre-planned? It has a false charge from its inception, trumped up and engineered by malice and I must be allowed to thrash out the whole thing in cross-examination.

AN HONEST MISTAKE.

At this stage the Magistrate said that it may be that both parties have made an honest mistake in claiming the property in question as their own and the matter might be settled by arbitration.

Mr. Daver maintained that there was no mistake at all and he would prove the motive behind this prosecution, which resulted in the loss of the W. I. T. C. Contract and which contract had been taken in the name of Brando & Co., where J. N. Mody, the son-in-law of Guddar was the proprietor.

After some further discussions the case was adjourned to the 23rd January.

IMPORTANT EXHIBITION AT KHAR.

A NOVEL VENTURE.

At the instance of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram at Khar. The Bombay Swadeshi League is organising a manufacturers' exhibition. It is to be opened by Sir Lalubhai Salimdas in connection with the Vivekananda anniversary celebrations at Khar. This is, perhaps, the first time a manufacturers' exhibition has been thought of and arranged. Many of the big-scale Indian manufacturers have already joined and reserved their space. The exhibition is proposed to be arranged on a well-thought out system and plan. Another attractive feature of the exhibition will be a modest art and art-crafts exhibition specially arranged for the occasion. It will include examples of Indian painting, sculpture and art-crafts, old and new. For the few stalls for exhibition now left to be reserved by manufacturers of hosiery, small tools, paper, China, stationery and Swadeshi silks, applications must reach Mr. R. Krishna Ayyar, The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.



...in a cigarette it's TASTE!

The only thing smokers want is good TASTE and that's the one thing we're interested in giving them—



Chesterfield

FINE TURKISH and DOMESTIC tobaccos, not only BLENDED but CROSS-BLENDED

CIGARETTES

Manufactured by—LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, of U. S. A.

Sold by all Tobacconists.

Representatives in India and Burma—

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.

Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi and Amritsar.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

READY MONEY ALWAYS !!!

FOR YOUR DAILY BUSINESS DISBURSEMENTS

From your CURRENT DEPOSIT a/c which pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. p. a. for the first 6 months and 2 per cent. p. a. for the next 6 months.

FOR YOUR DOMESTIC EXPENSES.

From your HOME SAVINGS a/c which pays you interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FOR YOUR YEARLY REQUIREMENTS

From your FIXED DEPOSIT a/c which pays you interest at the rate of 5 per cent. p. a.

FOR AN INCIDENTAL EXPENSE

By cashing your 3 YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATE which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple. 4 1/2 per cent. compound and 5 1/2 per cent. compound, as the case may be.

These and many more are the services offered by

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE Royal Yakuti

A WONDERFUL TONIC

RESTORATIVE.
This Yakuti of life-giving nature has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia, and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire, to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 48 Pills, Rupees Ten only.
DR. KALIDAS MOTILAL, RAJKOT (Kathliwar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Smoke Swadeshi Cigarettes

Manufactured by—KHEDEVIAL TOBACCO CO. HAND MADE

U. "HALI" NGED, BAHADUR SHIVAJI (Brown Goldtipped) Tobacco, Loose, 1 & 2 Ozs. packets and Pipe.

Sole Agents: SWADESHI CIGARETTES DEPOT

67, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY, 2.

Telegram: SWACIPOT. Telephone: 25693



Calcutta Share Market Review.

BEARS COVERING SHORT SALES

Reduction In Hessian Stocks

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17. Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following weekly review:—

JUTE SHARES.

There has been further appreciation in the prices of jute shares principally in Howrah and Kamarkhaty as a result of buying both "Bears" and speculators. The reason for this little improvement is the belief that the forthcoming speech of the Premier at the Round Table Conference will ease the political situation. It is also expected that the question of extending the present scheme of curtailment of production of jute mills for the period April to December next will be taken up shortly and that the mills adopt drastic measures to reduce the present heavy stocks. It is also the low level of prices, that attract some buyers. We are however of the opinion that the gunny market should not improve to any appreciable extent and consequently the prices of shares are likely to remain at this low level for some time yet. Dividends for the period ending March 1931 are likely to be still smaller. The mills are very badly sold for April onwards delivery and the future therefore is obscure. We would advise our readers to wait till a definite improvement in the political situation results and till a further substantial reduction in the stocks of Hessians at the jute mills is seen.

Other shares besides the speculative counters have not participated in the rise to the same extent.

Market the close for speculative counters was firm whereas other shares were steadier in sympathy.

DIVIDENDS.

The following dividends were announced during the week:—Belvedere and Newcentral for their half-year ended 31st December 1930 at Rs. 15 and Rs. 12-8 per share respectively.

JUTE FABRICS.

The market during the early part of the week has been quiet and declining. At the close Hessians are somewhat steadier on account of speculative buying. Although foreign countries have shown no eagerness to buy. Market at the close was steady. Futures during the week touched lowest Rs. 7-8-6 and highest touched and closed at Rs. 7-12-6.

The prices for the P.D. Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	7-9	10-1
Highest at Rs.	7-12	10-4
Lowest at Rs.	7-8	10-0
Closed at Rs.	7-12	10-4

RAW JUTE.

The market during the week has remained extremely quiet with practically no demand by mills or shippers. Sellers are reluctant to reduce prices further, especially in the mofussil, but there is not buying to maintain prices. At the close market was slightly steady on speculative buying. The fluctuation in prices during the week was as follows:—Opened at Rs. 29-10, lowest at Rs. 28-4, highest at Rs. 30-0 and closed at Rs. 28-12.

COALS.

The distinctly easier tone apparent in this section at the end was more in evidence during the early part of the week but as session progressed a better feeling prevailed and some of the cheap stocks advanced sharply.

their week-end quotations. This may be accounted for by the fact that prices in many instances have touched their lowest points due presumably to forced selling, which it is held, is well-nigh over. Although the latest reports from the coalfields indicate no change as regards prices concerned, raisings have been normal owing to return of labourers in large numbers to their works as harvesting is now over. The demand for spot coal however has not yet materially improved owing to general trade depression.

Coals tenders for State managed Railways for 1931-32 which were published yesterday show no great deviation from the prices which were actually paid during 1930-31 and acceptances are awaited with interest. The rates quoted for Deshgarh, Foinall, selected and first grade Jherriahs are almost the same as in 1930-31. Other Railways' acceptances published some time back are almost on a par with those of last year.

On the whole, in our opinion, the prices of coal shares now ruling are very attractive for investment purposes and any turn for the better in industry in general will act as fillip to these issues almost immediately. The following shares are worth attention:—Amalgamated, Bengal, Bengal-Nagpore, Coal, Bhulanbaras, Burrakur, Borra, Burdhamo, East Indian, Equitable, Kalapahar, Katras-Jherriah, Mundulpur, Nazira, New Beerbhoom, North-Damuda, Pench Valley, Ranegunge, Standard, Sendra, South-Karanpura, Samia Collieries and Union.

PREFERENCE AND DEBENTURES.

A fair business was reported in jute mills' preference shares at full rates while other industrial preferences were more or less on offer.

Calcutta Port Trust and Municipal Debentures were in fair demand but scarcity of sellers prevented any business. There is an unsatisfied demand for jute mill debentures and only 5 per cent Anglo-India and 5 per cent Gouropor changed hands at last levels. Among other industrial issues 5 per cent Chowringhee Properties were dealt in at Rs. 68.

This section attracted practically no attention, and only a small business was reported. Bengal Nagpore (ord.) changed hands at Rs. 23-4 after a long interval, while Keroram (ord.) kept fairly steady at Rs. 2-10.

TEAS.

A few deals were recorded in this section. Kornafull were dealt in at Rs. 48, New Teral at Rs. 10 and Ruteam at Rs. 6-4. Kurseong and Darjeeling also changed hands at Rs. 21.

In the Tea auction sale held on Monday this week offerings were on the heavy side and rates in certain instances have inclined ease off. Quality teas, however, met with a fair demand and prices have been well maintained.

RAILWAYS.

More interest was displayed in this section, although business was on a restricted scale. Burdwan-Cutwa and Kalkata Faltia both changed hands at Rs. 37 while small lots of Hoshiarpore-Doab and Howrah Amia were dealt in at last levels.

IN INDIA'S PRISONS NOT AT ST. JAMES'S IS HER DESTINY BEING DECIDED.

Inside Knowledge of R. T. C. Deliberations.

BY FENNER BROCKWAY. The Round Table Conference is reaching its critical stage. It is clear, within a few days, whether an agreement will be reached or not.

Let us look at the present position of the negotiations, so far as they are known. The Conference began with a series of speeches by the Indian delegates which startled the British public and surprised the Indian public. The British Press had withheld from it any idea of the intensity of the demand for self-government among even the more moderate Indians. The Indian public was surprised because the Congress had described the delegates as traitors from whom no frank speaking might be expected.

INSIDE KNOWLEDGE.

To these speeches the British replies were very unsatisfactory. Mr. MacDonald was vague and non-committal. Lord Peel and Lord Reading were, for all practical purposes, antagonistic. The Conference dissolved into private committees with India's claims in a strong position and Britain's case uncertain. The one general conclusion was that the structure of India's Government must be Federal.

The report of one Committee only has been published—that dealing with Provincial Government. It is not a reassuring document. The majority of the British delegation insist upon the continu-

ance of the extraordinary powers of the Governor, the retention of official members within the Cabinet, and British control of "law and order."

One further conclusion has been announced: that Burma should become independent of the rest of India.

This is all we know publicly, but those with inside information are aware of a good deal more. First, it is known that the efforts of some of the Indian delegates on the large committee dealing with the principle of responsible government accepted as a starting-point, failed. The British delegation succeeded in turning the attention of the Conference to other problems, like the Moslem-Hindu differences.

Second, it is known that no settlement has been reached of this Moslem-Hindu problem.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES.

Third, it is known that when at last the issue of responsible government at the centre came to be faced, serious differences revealed themselves, not only between the Indian and British delegations, but within the British delegation. The Conservative delegates insisted that Political Relations, the Armed Forces, Foreign Affairs, and Finance should remain under British control. The Labour delegates were apparently prepared that Finance should pass to Indian control on the understanding that the estimates for the Forces should not

be challenged. The Liberal delegates were probably divided in their views. The Indian delegates were unanimous in asking for full Indian responsibility in all these matters, on the understanding that assurances satisfactory to the British Government and the Indian Princes would be given regarding a Transition Period.

By the time this article appears it is possible that a compromise will have been reached on the basis of responsible government for India, except in regard to Political Relations, the Forces, and Foreign Affairs, and on the understanding that satisfactory assurances are given on Finance. On the other hand, it is possible that no agreement may be reached, either because the Labour delegation has given way to the Conservatives on the issue of Finance and thus estranged the Indian delegation or because of divisions in the two delegations—the Labour delegates and the more moderate Indians accepting the compromise suggested above, whilst the Conservatives insist upon British financial control, and the less moderate Indians upon responsible government all round.

If no agreement is reached, the relations of Britain and India must definitely become very much worse. The probability is that under such circumstances—the Labour delegates who have failed to accept a compromise will openly ally themselves with Mr. Gandhi and the main body of Indian opinion as expressed through the National Congress. They will add little to the numerical strength of Congress—for the delegates from British India at the Round Table Conference have little following—but they will add to the prestige of the authoritative National Congress, with whom alone constructive negotiations can be conducted.

LOOKING EASTWARDS.

Even if agreement be reached on the issue of responsible government, the difficulty of Moslem-Hindu relations will remain. It is possible that a subsequent settlement of this question may be arrived at, but that will depend upon the nature of any agreement upon the major issue. If India were given the substance of responsible government, the Hindus would be prepared to go a very long way to meet the Moslem demands. But they would not feel that such concessions were justified for a Constitution which only extended a meagre measure of responsible government.

So much for the immediate position at the Round Table Conference. The really determining factor, however, is not what is happening in London but what is happening in India. But before turning our eyes eastward, let us look a little more closely at one aspect of events here.

I have no doubt an attempt will be made to place responsibility for any failure of the Conference—should no agreement be reached—upon the inability of the Moslem, and Hindu delegates to find a basis of settlement of their religious differences. This will not be a fair interpretation of the situation. From the beginning there was only one hope for the Conference—that the British Government's representatives would definitely declare for India's right to full self-government and exert their influence wholeheartedly in that direction. Under such conditions, the difficulty of Moslem-Hindu relations would have assumed its correct proportions. With the possibility of achieving a settlement which they could take home without shame, the Indian delegates would

have made a supreme effort to come to terms with each other.

CONGRESS OPPOSITION INEVITABLE.

As things were, however, they had no encouragement to make any exceptional effort. The Government representatives would give no lead. The attitude of the most important Conservative and Liberal delegates damped any hopes they had. They looked for nothing generous from the Conference. The most they expected was a limited advance which they knew would arouse no enthusiasm in India. In that unheroic atmosphere how could they be expected to make any heroic sacrifices to meet conflicting points of view?

But when the issues of the Conference have been debated to their further limit, this remains the one solid fact that matters. No Indian Constitution can work which is not acceptable to the National Congress. Even if the signature of every delegate at the Round Table Conference were attached to one report, it would have no authority that counts in India, for the simple reason that Congress has not been represented at the Conference. Even a report which fully recognised India's right to self-government would be received with suspicion. It would be accepted despite the signatures, not because of them. There is no hope that such a report will be forthcoming, and Congress opposition is, therefore, inevitable.

Mr. Gandhi and the Nehrus indicated before the Round Table Conference began the minimum terms which they would accept. They included Indian control of the Forces, Foreign Affairs, and

Finance, and an examination of India's liabilities by an impartial tribunal. That is not to say that they would not have entered into reasonable arrangements regarding a transition period, but they insisted upon the recognition of India's right to the same powers as Canada, Australia, and South Africa enjoy—upon "the substance of independence." It was because these terms were not accepted by the British Government that the National Congress was not represented at the Conference.

IN INDIA'S PRISONS.

So, even if agreement be reached in London, the real agreement has still to be reached in India. Everything that is vital and significant and creative in Indian political life is ranged behind the Congress. These Moslem-Hindu differences which loom so large in London do not exist within the Congress. They are difficulties of the older generation, and of sectarian organisations outside the sweep of the new national surge. The Moslem and Hindu leaders within the Congress command the support of a much greater number of Moslems and Hindus than the leaders now in London, who claim to voice the views of these communities.

Meanwhile, 60,000 Indian men and women have been imprisoned for political offences unattached to any deeds of violence. Meetings are prohibited, newspapers prosecuted, picketing forbidden, the Congress outlawed, its buildings and property seized. India goes forward to independence, whilst the Round Table Conference disputes. It is in India's prisons, not at St. James's Palace, that her future destiny is being decided.

DINHAW H. DASTOOR
The Oldest & The Original Firm of Dastoor
SPECIALIST
London Eye Specialists and Premier House of OPTICIANS in Bombay.
71 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
THE BOMBAY CLUB, NE. CURRENCY BANK

The Rajnagar Banking & Insurance Corporation Ltd.
Head Office:—6197, RICHEY ROAD, AHMEDABAD.
Admission fee Rs. 5-8-0 Purely Indian Company. Monthly Premium Rupee one.
No medical examination. Male and female between the age of 18 and 55 years can secure the policy of the Corporation. Special benefits for couples. Special concession to permanent disability. Over and above many other attractive schemes. WANTED INFLUENTIAL and ENERGETIC AGENTS on liberal terms all over India, Burma and Ceylon.
For full particulars apply or see personally.
Chief Agents for Bombay and Deccan.
MOHANLAL SHAMBHURAM PANDYA.
Bhuleshwer, 2nd Bhoiwada, Germanisilverwalla Building, Bombay 1.

WHAT ABOUT YOUR FUTURE IN 1931?
Be prepared—know the future from India's greatest adept whom the Princes and people constantly consult. Make no changes until you learn that what the planets have in store for you in 1931.
Annual Directions for 1931—Price will foretell with remarkable accuracy monthly and weekly influences about your Travel, Love, Marriage, Profession, Finance, Accidents, Fortunate and Unfortunate dates for the whole year.
"WHAT TO EXPECT IN 1931"
Interesting Booklet sent free on request.
Send Date of Birth when ordering
Prof. SEKHAR, B.A. (Wash) M.I.B.M. (U. S. A.)
GREAT MESMERIST, ELLORE, (Madras Presidency).

High Class Ayurvedic Preparation
AGNISANJIVAN
For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and all similar complaints of the system. It is purely vegetable, mild and harmless. Highly recommended by Doctors and Physicians.
Price Rs. 1-4-0.
AGENT:—
CHAMPSI NARSI & Co., Princess St., Bombay
Office: Agnisanjivan Karyalaya, 364, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Blocks for Sale or Hire.
Blocks used in "The BOMBAY CHRONICLE" (Daily and Sunday Editions) are available.
FOR SALE or HIRE
For Particulars write to
The Block Department,
C/o Manager,—"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

A DOUBLE AIM
DHOTIES
SAREES
SHIRTINGS
TOWELS
MULMUL
LONGCLOTH
ETC.
QUALITY CLOTH
KEEN PRICES
PATRIOTISM ECONOMY
BUY THE BEST INDIAN CLOTH
made by
KHATAUMAKANJH MILLS
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

"DROP OCTAGON"
FINE DURABLE 8-DAY CLOCK
WEST-END clocks, of which the "Drop Octagon" is a fine example, are specially constructed to give time-keeping service and the maximum durability under Indian conditions of climate and usage. In the "Drop Octagon" clock, a substantial "West-End" 8-day movement is built into a handsome case of walnut finish with hardwood front and frame, screwed together to prevent warp and ingress of dust. Both movement and case represent the latest development in sound clock design.
Wind the "Drop Octagon" once a week and you have the perfect time-keeping instrument, suitable for any position where a good-sized clock with a bold, easily-read dial is desirable.
The "DROP OCTAGON"
10 in. dial Rs. 44
12 in. dial Rs. 48
OUR LARGE CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST
WEST END WATCH CO.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tsushima	11000	---	@27 Jan
Maru	5976	18 Jan	22 Jan
Maru	6786	15 Jan	23 Jan
Maru	4646	19 Jan	23 Jan
Maru	4105	14 Jan	25 Jan
Maru	11000	---	@10 Feb
Maru	4893	30 Jan	13 Feb
Maru	5973	15 Feb	28 Feb
Maru	10500	---	@21 Feb
Maru	3897	19 Feb	2 Mar

*Do not carry passengers.
2 Cais at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Katori	10000	5 Feb	23 Feb
Maru	10000	19 Feb	8 Mar
Maru	12000	3 Mar	20 Mar

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From	From
Taiyo	12000	19 Feb	26 Feb
Maru	22000	4 Mar	10 Mar
Maru	22000	18 Mar	24 Mar

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services. Rediced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, LLOYDS BANK BUILDING, 270/272, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos.: 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Hague Maru	17th Jan	27th Jan
Hague Maru	22nd "	1st Feb
M.V. Fusho	1st Feb	8th "
Forneo Maru	8th "	20th "
Shiyo Maru	15th "	21th "
Meiko Maru	15th "	26th "
Shunko Maru	21th "	7th Mar

For particulars apply to:-
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN"
Box No. 850.

Awarded Medal and Certificates in Exhibition.

WAMAN CHARAK

For extract of Sugarcane Juice with hand Even boys and girls work on it. Just apply to-day with remittance of Rs. 5 to
M. JANARDAN & CO.
Bombay 4.
Price No. 1 Rs. 20. No. 2 Rs. 15.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Trade Buying And Short Covering

MILL POSITION WORSE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Bombay, Jan. 21. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market early declined 7 points on foreign selling, but later on prices advanced 19 points from the lowest level on trade buying and short covering. The market closed at a rise of 8 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 10.20c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 9.83c.

CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE FAVOURED.

Messrs. Langley and Co. reviewing the situation on the 19th instant state as under:-

"The week has witnessed a satisfactory settlement of the Coal dispute, but negotiations in the Textile dispute have broken down and a lock-out commenced on Saturday. Though the general opinion favours an early settlement of this trouble, we think the action of the market in the face of it indicates a much improved undertone, particularly in view of the continued weakness of silver. At the time of writing, all eyes are turned to London where the Premier's declaration of Policy as regards the future of India is anxiously awaited. Signs have not been lacking that a considerable measure of agreement has been reached and it is to be hoped that the declaration will be such as may lead to the co-operation of all parties in the framing of India's new constitution.

In the cotton situation there have been no fresh developments. On the one hand, the large holdings of the Co-operatives are leading to a shortage of contracts, but on the other hand, the trade shows no really improved interest in the market. Speculation is almost non-existent and everybody appears to be waiting for a lead. Pending some signs of an improvement in the world's economic conditions, it seems likely that the present state of affairs will continue. The technical position, however, is a strong one and any favourable development would appear likely to be reflected by a sharp recovery. We favour the constructive side on a conservative scale."

MR. WELD ON COTTON.
Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.'s report state the following interesting quotation:-

Mr. Weld (President of the New York Cotton Exchange) says:- "Cotton history shows that the effects of low prices are not limited to reduction of production. Cotton prices far below those to which the world is accustomed, and low in relationship to prices of other commodities and the world's buying power inevitably stimulate increase in consumption, although consumption does not always respond as fully and as quickly to price changes as does production. The increase in consumption of raw cotton after periods of low prices are doubtless due only in part to the ability of the world to buy a larger volume of goods with the same expenditure of money. When the low prices of cotton occur in periods of world-wide business depression, the increase in cotton consumption which develop on the subsequent recovery of world business reflect the renewal of the buying power of industrial workers as industrial unemployment decreases, and of agricultural workers as the prices of their products rise, while the consumption for industrial fabrics expands as industrial activity is stepped up. But another important influence is the fact that distributors and processors of goods, all the way from the mill to the retailer, after having run down their stocks in times of falling prices, proceed to build them up again as soon as they recover confidence."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 10.2 (at the close); Lowest 10.10 (11-47 a.m.).
Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from Liverpool Agents cabled on the 20th instant as under:-

9 a.m.—New York Cables: Estimate total stock all kinds cotton in U. S. ending December 12,554,000 against 10,027,000 last year. Movement of plantations during December was 1,227,000 against 1,707,000. Mill position for cloth is poorer than year ago and much worse than 2 months ago. Mill position in Great Britain and Continent is worse.

3-45 p.m.—New York Cables: Textiles quiet, cotton very steady undertone, but fresh incentive needed.

8-45 p.m.—New York market advanced on short covering; small market.

Reuter's Cable:—New York market early declined on foreign selling, but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.47; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 184 equal to 4.17. Difference 130 points equal to Rs. 57.

New York May (Close) 10.53 equal to 5.26; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 184 equal to 4.17. Difference 109 points equal to Rs. 48.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): March 48, May 42 (American points).

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 20. March close at 4s. 1-1/2d. -5.8d. May close at 4s. 2d. -3.8d. July close at 4s. 3-7/8d. -3.8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET. March per bushel Dols. 80-3/8 up 1/8.

May per bushel Dols. 82-3/8 up 1/8.

July per bushel Dols. 65-1/2 down 1/4.

ARGENTINE LNSFED QUOTATIONS.

March 10.45 -7.

May 10.45 -7.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO).

Prices declined on favourable weather, lower north-west market and liquidation of July. Closed easy.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 20. March 10.26 plus .09.

May 10.53 plus .11.

July 10.73 plus .08.

October 10.92 plus .12.

December 11.10 plus .13.

Middling spot 10.20 plus .05.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 20. January 10.09 plus .10.

March 10.27 plus .11.

Middling spot 9.83 plus .10.

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 20. New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January 10.03

March 10.12

May 10.36

New York: Noon Call. 9.97

January 10.11

March 10.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 20. Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 15,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 20. Opening Closing

January 5.25 5.24-01

February 5.25 5.25-01

March 5.31 5.30-01

April 5.34 5.34-01

May 5.40 5.39-01

June 5.44 5.44-01

July 5.50 5.49-01

August 5.52 5.52-01

September 5.55 5.55-01

October 5.58 5.58-02

November 5.61 5.61-02

December 5.65 5.65-02

January 1932 5.67 5.67-02

Middling spot 5.39 5.39-01

STOCKS AND SHARES

IMPROVED BUYING POWER.

Prices Look Up.

Bombay, Jan. 21. Persistent buying was responsible for to-day's advance. The market was well liquidated and was technically strong to improve. Low prices of mill shares discourage short sales and continued demand resulted in a shortage of contracts. Of course to-day's rise does not show return of confidence and although may go further there is less enterprise on the floor and no desire to increase business. The improvement was not confined to mill shares but other group also responded. Burma, Steel and Cement shares looked up.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 21	Century 231 36 34 35
Bombay Dyeing 638 45 42 45 43	Indore 345
Madhwal N 32	Nagpur 337 42
New Great 156 55 56	Pearl 216 20 19-6
Simplex 63 64 65	Swadesh 257 60 58 61
Eurma 428 36 33 35	Hydro 106-9 106-4
Tram 115, 14-11, 115	Def 272, 80 77
Ord 25-26-4 26	Bundi 12
Indian 176, 81 80	Katni Ord 147
Alcock 160 61	

MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.	100 Ahm. Advance 297-8
50 Apollo 3-0	100 Central India P. 342-8
100 Central India P. 342-8	100 Colaba 106-14
100 Coorla 147-8	100 Crescent 67-8
100 Currin 62-8	250 David 110
250 Dawn 510	200 E. D. Sassoon 50
100 E. D. Sassoon D. 50-6-2	100 Elphinstone P. 20
100 Elphinstone P. 20	250 Fazlulhose 331-4
100 Finlay 77-0	1000 Framil Pettit 170
100 Gokak 119-6	1000 Hindustan 1,405
100 Indore Malwa 345	100 Jamshed Pref. 60
250 Jamshed 10	50 Kastoorchand 11-4
100 Khatau 102-8	100 Kohinoor 131-4
250 Laxmi 900	100 Madhwal 32-8
250 Madhwal 32-8	250 Madras United 275
1000 Marcekl Pettit 738-12	100 Meyer Sassoon 45
1000 Morari 354-6	50 Mysore 98-12
200 New Great P. 125	200 New Great 156-4
100 New City 60	250 Pabani 118-12
250 Pearl 219-6	100 Phoenix 292-8
100 Premier 1-0-0	100 Shapurji 5-12
1000 Sholapur 1410	250 Simplex 65
100 Swan 75	100 Swadesh 261-4
250 Tata P. 11	250 Vishnu P. 567-8
500 Vishnu 1380	1000 Western 690

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 21. To-day Total

F G M G Bengal 800 15,400

Fine M G Oomra 1,400 6,800

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.	Bengal 144/148
Khandesh 138/146	Khandesh 140/152
Akola/Khamgaon 148/156	Nagpur/Wardha 158/167
Barsi/Pandherpur 148/158	Jalna/Aurangabad 141/152
Khandwa/Sanavad 154/157	153/156
183/188	Ujjain 183/188

OLD CROP.

Miraj/Sangli 202/208	Goomta 198/208
Thirupur/Cambodia 222/232	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.	Khandesh 2,035 bales
Central India 3,103 bales	Barsi-Nugger 2,405 bales
Hyderabad-Gaorani 1,293 bales	Berar 3,972 bales
Central Provinces 3,584 bales	Dholera 448 bales
Rajputana 396 bales	Sind-Punjab 798 bales
Compta-Dharwar 52 bales	East Africans 359 bales
18,445 bales	Cotton 4,034 cwt.
Wheat 997 cwt.	

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda 69-12	50-25 Central 14-12
110-5 Eastern 74	500 Imperial 1162-3
500-125 Imperial Contr 288-12	100-50 India 84-8
5 Union 3-3-0	

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 13	70 Gwalior 56/3
250 Indian 180	100 Katni 1st P. 102
100 Katni 2nd P. 104-0	40 Katni 1st P. 555
100 Katni 1st P. 147-8	100 Katni 2nd P. 9-12
10 Punjab 7-15	100 Shahabad 140/10

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 8-2	15 Jupiter 7-13
15 New India 15-2	200-100 Oriental 1,500
10 Vulcan 5/1	

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 126-4	1000 Andhra Val. P. 940
1000 Andhra Val. P. 585	50 Bom. Tram P. 65-8
50 Bom. Tram P. 115	50 Bombay Tram 105-4
100 Tata Hydro 106-4	1000 Tata Power P. 1045
1000 Tata Power P. 405	

RAILWAYS.

300 Ahm. Franti 292-5	100 Ahm. Franti 83-4
100 Central Provs. 83-4	100 Dho. Barramati 66-0
100 Guarat 66-0	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Visible Supply 16-1-31 1930-31 3088000, 1929-30 6323000

Quantity in Sight 16-1-31 1930-31 1066000, 1929-30 1153000

Quantity out of Sight 16-1-31 1930-31 5664000, 1929-30 7209000

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 21. Since 1st September.

In full-pressed	Yester- This
Bales	day year
Khandesh	2,035 153,322
Central India	3,103 143,203
Barsi & Nagar	2,405 36,055
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,293 35,245
Berar	3,972 205,995
Central Provinces	3,584 182,744
Total Oomras	18,392 837,064
Dholera	448 52,007
N.W. Provinces	396 15,410
Rajputana	798 69,763
Sind-Punjab	798 69,763
Broach	52 16,155
Compta & Dharwar	52 16,155
Western-Northern	8,229
Cocanada	16
Tinnevely and Cam-	13,205
bodia	83
Persian	18,343
American	359 79,339
Egyptian and Af-	
rican	
Comilla, Burma &	
other sorts	
Total	18,445 1,200,114

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 21. Since 1st Sept. to 15th Jan.

In full-pressed	Yester- This
Bales	day year
Europe	1,050 198,079
Japan & China	6,547 641,054
Coast Ports	7,281
Up-country by Rail	49,970
Afloat in harbour for	
Europe, China and	
Japan	50,390
Total	7,597 343,774

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

93 Motiram Vaghji Okara 199-12	100 Currimbhai Khurja 147
100 Currimbhai Khurja 147	100 Patel & Co. Cambodia 234-12
50 Oshman Suleman Agri 145	50 Do. Hathra 145
100 A. Damodar Pandurna 160-12	100 Vasantji Karamshi Sindurni 146
58 Ralli Bros. Yeotmal 162	100 Bombay & Co. Antjangaon 156
102 P. Crystal & Co. Telhara 154-12	51 A. Damodar Hingoli 151
101 Phoenix mill Okara 211	

JUPITER
GENERAL

Insurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort,
Bombay. J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SH. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1911

REGD. NO. E. 10557

JUPITER
GENERAL

has Branches and Agencies
in principal towns in India
J 12

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1931.

THE MEN IN INDIAN JAILS

"They Would Have Been Better Employed At R. T. C."

—LORD SANKEY

HOPES TO SEE THEM AT FUTURE MEET- INGS OF COMMITTEES OR FINAL SESSION

MR. BENN ON CAUSES OF "SUCCESS" OF THE CONFERENCE

Debate On India In Commons Next Week ?

LONDON, Jan. 20. The Maharaja of Alwar gave a farewell banquet at Grosvenor House, on Monday at which 230 guests were present including Mr. W. Benn, Lord Sankey, Reading, members of Cabinet, delegates to the Round Table Conference and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin.

Proposing the toast of Mr. Benn, the Maharaja of Alwar said "Whatever our future destinies may be know at least that we have at hand of affairs in Whitehall one who is a true friend and true servant of my country, and we feel that in his own quiet and even silent way he may assist in bringing India to her full stature not because we seek or ask for privileges or sovereign rights, but because we desire to be nothing more than contented and helpful partners of the British Empire, and no one will have contributed more to wards that end, however little he may have expressed in words his sentiments, than my friend and honoured guest of this evening, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India. I hope it will not be altogether outside the programme that he may be commissioned in the near future by the Prime Minister to come to my country in order to see for himself what he governs, see and realise at first hand that whatever is happening in that great land there is nothing of greater importance or of greater moment, than the solidarity which unites us.

CAUSES OF "SUCCESS"
Mr. Benn, responding, said that the fact that Conference had achieved in time more than what anyone had conceived possible was due, firstly, to the action of the Princes and statesmen of British India and the hearty co-operation of three British Parties. "You have seen the British Parliament at its best. It is almost impossible to recognise in the co-operation that existed between the parties in this Conference the discord which are an inherent part of our domestic politics." Success was also due to the direct contact of British and Indian peoples. "In this country all parties intend to carry out the pledges given at the Conference in letter and spirit without delay."

Proposing the toast of the R. T. Conference, the Maharaja of Alwar said that all of them had attempted to the best of their limited capacities to devise something which would produce a result to the satisfaction not only of his own land but of the great empire to which they had the proud privilege of belonging. Referring to the part played by his Orders, he said they had come there with the object not to gain not to ask, not to obtain privileges but to add their little quota towards solution of the problem and for the betterment of their country. Continuing he paid a great tribute to Lord Sankey, and said he devoutly hoped that they would have pleasure of welcoming him to India to get the federal structure completed.

LORD SANKEY'S HOPES

Responses were made by Maharajah of Patiala, Lord Reading, Sir T. B. Sapru, Lords Peel and Sankey. Lord Chancellor Sankey deeply regretted that so many men were in Indian jails who would have been better employed at the Round Table Conference. He trusted that they would see them at future meetings of the

Committees and at the final session of the Conference.—Reuter

DEBATE ON INDIA

Opposition's Request Granted
Willingly

LONDON, Jan. 20. Mr. MacDonald asking, in the House of Commons, to appropriate some of the private members' time for Government, owing to the congestion of business, said that the Opposition's request for a debate on India was granted with the Government's very best will.—Reuter.

WHITE PAPER TO BE
ISSUED NEXT WEEK ?
Sub-Committees' Reports To
Be Included

LONDON, Jan. 20. In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Baldwin as to when he would make a statement in the House on the work of the Round Table Conference, Mr. MacDonald said, Government proposed to publish a White Paper—he could not say just at the moment when, as they had not really had time to think over it—but it would contain everything essential in the statements made, and he hoped, "although the House would please not hold him to it" a greater part, if not the whole of the Sub-Committees' reports. If these were not published immediately, they would be published—It was only a question whether it was worth while holding up the White Paper—so that the House might get information. He was hoping—and he "again hoped" that the House would not hold him to it—that the White Paper would appear before or perhaps during the week-end. In such a case he would be glad to provide a day for the debate on the subject next week.

Mr. Baldwin said, this was perfectly satisfactory to the Conservatives. He realised that a few days more were necessary for the preparation of a White Paper.—Reuter.

Muslim Delegation Appreciate
Aga Khan's Services

LONDON, Jan. 20. The Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference has resolved appreciating the unique service that H. E. the Aga Khan has rendered to his country by his work throughout the Round Table Conference and also thanking his Honorary Secretary, Shafaat Ahmad Khan.—Reuter.

CRIS OF "DIE-HARDS"
BEGIN

Britain Does Not Mean To
Leave India, Says Churchill

LONDON, Jan. 20. "Diehard" views on the Round Table Conference were contained in a speech at Cheltenham by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who said that it had been summoned to "divide the skin of the dying British lion" and was significant as marking the willingness of the present Government to abandon British rule and British responsibility for India.

NOT GOING TO LEAVE INDIA.
Mr. Winston Churchill, interviewed, declared that the "eloquent and well-meant speeches at the close of the Conference do not represent a very large body of British opinion." He expressed the opinion that a stranger would conclude that the British were anxious to wind up their connection with India as soon as possible. "I do not believe that that is what the British Nation wishes and means. If so, then the day of its power and greatness in the world are set for ever." He com-

LAHORE LEADERS JAILED

For Jawaharlal Day Procession

LAHORE, Jan. 20. Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which 12 prominent Congressmen were tried for being members of an unlawful assembly, namely the Jawaharlal Day procession.

Sjt. Purshottamlal Sondhi, Pandit K Santanam and Lala Dandichand were sentenced to two and a half months' imprisonment and placed in "A" class.

Messrs. Gyanchand Mohta, Anandkishore and Pindidas were sentenced to three and a half months' and placed in the "B" class.

The other sentences were: Mr. Thakurdas, three and a half months' imprisonment, "C" class, Messrs. Amir Pahalwan, Bashir Mahsud, Mahabir Singh and Parkashchand two and a half months', "C" class, and Prakash Dev six months, "C" class.

All the accused were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, in default to undergo two weeks' imprisonment.—A. P.

Zira Bomb Case: Charges
Framed

LAHORE, Jan. 20. Charges were framed to-day by the Special Tribunal against Gurnas Ram, Puran Singh and Han-saraj, the accused in the Zira Bomb Case, under Section 4 (1) and 4 (2) of the Explosives Act and Section 307, I. P. C.

Sriram, an accused arrested in Sukkar, was produced to-day before the Special Tribunal trying the new conspiracy case. Hearing of the case was adjourned to the 26th.—A. P.

plained that the British case had not been stated at the Conference. "All unpalatable truths about safeguards have been left unspeak, or have been touched upon lightly, as necessary evils appropriate to a period of transition. If the safeguards are to be real and effective, then Dominion Status and responsible Government are not the terms to apply to the Constitution which has been outlined." Mr. Churchill found one consolation: "It is not yet too late. By the time another Conference assembles, whether here or in India, the British Nation must know where it stands, and must have courage and wisdom, in Lord Birkenhead's words, 'to tell India the truth.'"—Reuter.

COMMITTEE OF BRITISH
DELEGATION

Early Visit To India Urged

LONDON, Jan. 20. It is understood that a proposal has been made to the Premier that the Committee of the British Delegation to the Round Table Conference should visit India at the earliest possible moment to carry on discussions with the States, and to study the treaties with Princes and generally to facilitate preparation of the Federal Constitution.

The "Justice" Party leaders have telegraphed to India proposing a meeting of the non-Brahmin Confederation in March to consider the Conference's scheme.—Reuter's Special.

Major Graham Pole On
Burma's Separation

LONDON, Jan. 20. In the House of Commons replying to Major Graham Pole, Mr. Benn said that in connection with the Government's decision to proceed with the separation of Burma, as announced by Mr. MacDonald yesterday, they wished it to be understood that the prospects of constitutional advance held out to Burma as part of British India would not be prejudiced and the constitutional objective after separation would remain the progressive realisation of responsible Government in Burma as an integral part of the Empire. In pursuance of this decision they intended to take such steps towards the framing, in consultation with Burmese public opinion, of the new constitution as might be found most convenient and expeditious, their object being that the new constitution for India and Burma should come into force as nearly as possible simultaneously.—Reuter.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS



Miss Lella Row about to bring off a forehand drive in the Mixed Doubles of the Western India Tennis Tournament on Tuesday.

Balughat Congressmen
Arrested

BALURGHAT, (Dinajpur) Jan. 20. Mr. Binay Bhushan Sarkar, Secretary, Patnitola Congress Committee and eight other Congressmen were arrested following simultaneous raids on the house of Sarkar and five others as well as the Congress offices. A large number of documents and papers were seized.—A. P.

Nationalist Party Office-Bearers

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20. The Nationalist Party which now consists of 42 members, elected the office-bearers this afternoon.

Leader:—Mr. Rangachariar; Deputy Leaders:—Mr. K. C. Neogy and Sir Hari Singh Gour; Secretary:—Mr. Gayaprasad Singh; Joint Secretary:—Mr. Ramkrishna Reddi; Whip:—Mr. B. Das; Deputy Whip:—Mr. Hariraj Swarup; Treasurer:—Mr. Bagatram Puri; Executive Committee:—Messrs. G. N. Mazumdar, Gopikrishnan Roy and S. G. Jog. Raja of Kollirode, Principal Shahani, Mr. Harbilas Sarda and Mr. Jagannath Agarwal.—A. P.

Rangoon.—H. R. H. Prince Purachatra of Kambeang, Bejra, Siam, arrived here on Monday from Bangkok by Straits boat. The Prince is the brother of the present King and is Minister of Commerce and Communication in Siamese Government.—A. P.

"MAC" REPUDIATES ALLEGATION OF "SIGN
OF WEAKNESS"

Reforms Would Benefit Great Mass Of Working People

LONDON, Jan. 21. Mr. MacDonald, in a broadcast address on the Round Table Conference, refuted the idea that it was a "sign of weakness on the part of the British authorities here and in India and called owing to civil disorders in India." He declared that the latter, on the other hand, had placed difficulties in the way of summoning a Conference. He pointed out that for over half a century India had been assured that the main purpose of our presence had been to give gradually to India increasing powers of self-government. He declared that if we changed the policy of reason and justice because it encountered obstruction and irrationality, the immediate result would be to increase lawlessness. He declared that the Conference had been able to come to a more close agreement than anyone had anticipated or ever reached before. He emphasised that makers of the new Constitution would have to protect different communities. "There must be a general declaration of rights which cannot be violated."

Regarding disturbances in India he remarked "Never has there been a troublesome semi-revolutionary movement for such a

No Scholarship Awards Due
To "Financial Stringency"

PATNA, Jan. 20. Mr. Nirsu Narain Singh was elected President of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to-day. He secured 51 votes against 41 secured by the other candidate, Mr. Rajadhar Singh. Khan Bahadur Shah Yehya was eliminated in the first count.

In view of the financial stringency the Government of Bihar and Orissa will not award any educational or technical scholarship tenable abroad.—A. P.

Bomb Outrage Casualties

LONDON, Jan. 20.

BUENOS AIRES.—Several persons have been killed as a result of three bomb outrages this morning, on three Argentine railways. Two bombs exploded simultaneously at the terminal of the Western and the Great Southern Railways, and two persons were killed and four injured. The third bomb wrecked a suburban passenger train on the Central Argentine Railway. The number of deaths here are not yet known. The outrages are attributed to terrorists.—Reuter.

Mymensingh.—In the recent Municipal elections, the Congress Party secured four out of twelve seats.—A. P.

"OFFICER IN YOUR POSITION, SHOULD KNOW BETTER MANNERS"

Subhas Bose's Retort To Police Superintendent

"AM I A THEIF OR DACOIT ?"

The following are further details about Sjt. Subhas Bose's summary trial and conviction.

AMMURA, Jan. 18.

A soon as the train stopped at Ammura. Mr. V. W. F. Hicks, Superintendent of Police, Maldah, jumped into the compartment in which Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose was travelling and asked him "Are you the Bose?" Sjt. Bose replied "Yes." The S. P. handed over to Sjt. Bose a paper saying "Here is an order for you." Sjt. Bose took the paper and read it. It was as follows:—

Babu Subhas Chandra Basu, Calcutta.

Whereas I have been credibly informed that you Babu Subhas Chandra Bose are about to enter into the District of Maldah and your coming here is likely to be attended with unlawful demonstrations, meetings, picketing and other activities of the Civil Disobedience Movement which may cause obstruction annoyance and injury to other persons and disturbance of the public tranquillity.

I am of opinion the immediate prevention, or speedy remedy is desirable and that there are sufficient grounds for proceeding under Section 144 Cr. P. C. and I hereby direct you under Section 144 Cr. P. C. not to proceed further in the district of Maldah but to leave it forthwith without addressing any meeting or assemblage of persons.

This Order shall remain in force for a period of two months from this date.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 18th day of January, 1931.

(Sd.) M. H. SYMONS,
District Magistrate, Maldah.

ALTERNATIVE OFFERED.

As he finished reading the paper, the S. P. asked Sjt. Bose "Are you going to obey the order?"

Sjt. Bose smiled and replied "You ask me to leave forthwith, are you arranging a special train for me to take me away forthwith."

S. P.—"Forthwith" means by the next available train. However, you first tell me what you are going to do then I shall see what we can do. Are you going to obey the order?

Sjt. Bose.—"It is monstrous order. Am I a thief or dacoit that my coming here will create disturbance?"

S. P.—"Either obey the order and leave the district as a free man or you disobey the order and leave it as a prisoner."

Sjt. Bose.—"I accept the latter

alternative. Every India is a

prisoner in his own country. At this the S. P. got down and went to and conferred with the District Magistrate who was on the platform. Then he came in front of Sjt. Bose's compartment, which was by the time surrounded by police armed with muzzles and lathis. As soon as the train restarted the S. P. called out to Sjt. Bose, and asked "Are you going to get down here and obey the order?"

"No" was the prompt reply.

NO MR. NEITHER BABU

S. P.—"Then let me call out to the guard" and he waved his stick to call the attention of the guard. The train immediately stopped again and S. P. again getting into the compartment said to Sjt. Bose "I have a painful duty to perform. Subhas Chandra Bose I place you under arrest for disobeying the District Magistrate's order. Here you have to get down and a Magistrate is present to try you."

At this Sjt. Bose flared up and said "Can not you address men properly?"

S. P.—"What is the matter."

Sjt. Bose.—"Cannot you say Mr. Bose."

S. P.—"You are not a European Sjt. Bose.—I am an Indian. Can not you say 'Subhas Babu'?"

Sjt. Bose as he was getting down to the car said very indignantly, "an officer in your position should know better manners."

Sjt. Bose was then taken to the first class waiting room where at one end of a round table was sitting Mr. B. E. Ghose, S. D. O. was sitting and Sjt. Bose as he entered the room was given a seat at the other end. In that improved covert inside the waiting room of a railway station, on a Sunday, Sjt. Bose was told that his trial was to begin forthwith.

A cordon of police was drawn round the waiting room and no one was allowed to approach it. Sjt. Bose asked the Court if this was a public trial, and on being answered in the affirmative, asked how then the public were going to be excluded from the trial.

The Court then told Sjt. Bose that he was charged under Section 188 I. P. C. for disobeying the District Magistrate's order under Sections 144 Cr. P. C. and asked him if he pleaded guilty or not guilty.

Sjt. Bose.—"As a non-co-operator I refuse to take part in the proceedings but I want to make a statement.—"Liberty."

At this Sjt. Bose flared up and said "Can not you address men properly?"

S. P.—"What is the matter."

Sjt. Bose.—"Cannot you say Mr. Bose."

S. P.—"You are not a European Sjt. Bose.—I am an Indian. Can not you say 'Subhas Babu'?"

Sjt. Bose as he was getting down to the car said very indignantly, "an officer in your position should know better manners."

Sjt. Bose was then taken to the first class waiting room where at one end of a round table was sitting Mr. B. E. Ghose, S. D. O. was sitting and Sjt. Bose as he entered the room was given a seat at the other end. In that improved covert inside the waiting room of a railway station, on a Sunday, Sjt. Bose was told that his trial was to begin forthwith.

A cordon of police was drawn round the waiting room and no one was allowed to approach it. Sjt. Bose asked the Court if this was a public trial, and on being answered in the affirmative, asked how then the public were going to be excluded from the trial.

The Court then told Sjt. Bose that he was charged under Section 188 I. P. C. for disobeying the District Magistrate's order under Sections 144 Cr. P. C. and asked him if he pleaded guilty or not guilty.

Sjt. Bose.—"As a non-co-operator I refuse to take part in the proceedings but I want to make a statement.—"Liberty."

At this Sjt. Bose flared up and said "Can not you address men properly?"

S. P.—"What is the matter."

Sjt. Bose.—"Cannot you say Mr. Bose."

S. P.—"You are not a European Sjt. Bose.—I am an Indian. Can not you say 'Subhas Babu'?"

Sjt. Bose as he was getting down to the car said very indignantly, "an officer in your position should know better manners."

Sjt. Bose was then taken to the first class waiting room where at one end of a round table was sitting Mr. B. E. Ghose, S. D. O. was sitting and Sjt. Bose as he entered the room was given a seat at the other end. In that improved covert inside the waiting room of a railway station, on a Sunday, Sjt. Bose was told that his trial was to begin forthwith.

A cordon of police was drawn round the waiting room and no one was allowed to approach it. Sjt. Bose asked the Court if this was a public trial, and on being answered in the affirmative, asked how then the public were going to be excluded from the trial.

The Court then told Sjt. Bose that he was charged under Section 188 I. P. C. for disobeying the District Magistrate's order under Sections 144 Cr. P. C. and asked him if he pleaded guilty or not guilty.

Sjt. Bose.—"As a non-co-operator I refuse to take part in the proceedings but I want to make a statement.—"Liberty."